THE COLUMBIAN,
COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, STAR OF THE NORTH AND COLUMBIAN CONSOLIDATED.)
Issued weekly, every Friday morning, at
BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

TWO DOLLARS per year, payable in advance, or during the year. After the expiration of the year $2.50 will be charged. To subscribers out of the county the terms are $2 per year, strictly in advance —$2.50 if not paid in advance and $3.00 if payment be delayed beyond the year.

No paper discontinued, except at the option of the publishers, until all arrearages are paid, but long continued credits after the expiration of the first year will not be given.

All papers sent out of the State or to distant post offices must be paid for in advance, unless a responsible person in Columbia county assumes to pay the subscription due on demand.

POSTAGE is no longer exacted from subscribers in the county.

JOB PRINTING.

The Jobbing Department of the COLUMBIAN is very complete, and our J ob Printing will compare favorably with that of the large cities. All work done on hand, neatly and at moderate prices.

The Columbian.

C. B. BROCKWAY, G. E. ELWELL, } Editors and Proprietors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, JUNE 22, 1877.

THE COLUMBIAN, VOL. XI, NO. 24
COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, VOL. XLII, NO. 13

Rates of Advertising.

SPACE.	1W.	2W.	3M.	6M.	1Y.
One inch	$2.00	$2.50	$3.00	$5.00	$8.00
Two inches	3.00	4.00	5.00	8.00	12.00
Three inches	4.00	4.50	7.00	12.00	18.00
Four inches	5.00	7.00	9.00	15.00	20.00
Quarter column	8.00	8.00	10.00	15.00	25.00
Half column	10.00	13.00	15.00	25.00	50.00
One column	20.00	25.00	30.00	50.00	100.00

Yearly advertisements payable quarterly. Transient advertisements must be paid for before inserted except where parties have accounts.

Legal advertisements two dollars per inch for three insertions, and at that rate for additional insertions without reference to length.

Executor's, Administrator's and Auditor's notices three dollars. Must be paid for when inserted.

Transient or Local notices, twenty cents a line, regular advertisements half rates.

Cards in the "Business Directory" column, one dollar per year for each line.

Columbia County Official Directory.

President Judge—William Elwell.
Associate Judges—I. K. Brickbaum, F. L. Shuman.
Prothonotary, &c.—B. Frank Zarr.
Court Stenographer—S. N. Walker.
Register & Recorder—Williamson H. Jacoby.
District Attorney—John M. Clark.
Sheriff—John W. Hoffman.
Surveyor—Isaac Dewitt.
Treasurer—Dr. H. W. McReynolds.
Commissioners—John Heraer, S. W. McHenry, Joseph Sands.
Commissioners' Clerk—William Brickbaum.
Auditors—M. V. B. Kline, J. B. Casey, E. B. Brown.
Coroner—Charles G. Murphy.
Jury Commissioners—Jacob H. Fritz, William H. Utt.
County Superintendent—William H. Snyder.
Bloom Poor District—Directors—O. P. Ent, Scott, Wm. Kramer, Bloomsburg and Thomas Reece, Scott, O. P. Ent, Secretary.

Bloomsburg Official Directory.

Bloomsburg Banking Company—John A. Funston, President, H. H. Grotz, Cashier.
First National Bank—Charles R. Paxton, President J. P. Tustin, Cashier.
Columbia County Mutual Saving Fund and Loan Association—E. H. Little, President, C. W. Miller, Secretary.
Bloomsburg Building and Saving Fund Association—Wm. Peacock, President, J. B. Robison, Secretary.
Bloomsburg Mutual Saving Fund Association—J. J. Brower, President, C. G. Barkley, Secretary.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

BAPTIST CHURCH.
Rev. J. P. Tustin, (Supply.)
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Seats free. The public are invited to attend.

ST. MATTHEW'S LUTHERAN CHURCH.
Minister—Rev. J. McCron.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Seats free. No pews rented. All are welcome.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.
Minister—Rev. Stuart Mitchell.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Seats free. No pews rented. Strangers welcome.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.
Presiding Elder—Rev. N. S. Buckingham.
Minister—Rev. J. S. McMurray.
Sunday Services—10½ and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—2 p. m.
Bible Class—Every Monday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Young Men's Prayer Meeting—Every Tuesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
General Prayer Meeting—Every Thursday evening 7 o'clock.

REFORMED CHURCH.
Corner of Third and Iron streets.
Pastor—Rev. G. D. Gurley.
Residence—Central Hotel.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 7 p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Saturday, 7 p. m.
All are invited There is always room.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.
Rector—Rev L. Zahner.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m., 7½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
First Sunday in the month, Holy Communion. Services preparatory to Communion on Friday evening before the 1st Sunday in each month.
Pews rented; but everybody welcome.

EVANGELICAL CHURCH.
Presiding Elder—Rev. A. L. Keeser.
Minister—Rev. J. A. Irvine.
Sunday Service—3 p. m., in the Iron Street Church.
Prayer Meeting—Every Sabbath at 2 p. m.
All are invited. All are welcome.

THE CHURCH OF CHRIST.
Meets in "the little Brick Church on the hill,"—known as the Welsh Baptist Church—on rock street east of Iron.
Regular meeting for worship, every Lord's day afternoon at 3½ o'clock.
Seats free; and the public are cordially invited to attend.

BLOOMSBURG DIRECTORY.

SCHOOL ORDERS, blank, just printed and nearly bound in small books, on hand and for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office. Feb. 19, 1875-tf

BLANK DEEDS, on Parchment and Linen Paper, common and for Administrators, Executors and trustees, for sale cheap at the COLUMBIAN Office.

MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES just printed and for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office. Ministers of the Gospel and Justices should supply themselves with these necessary articles.

JUSTICES and Constables' Fee-Bills for sale at the COLUMBIAN office. They contain the corrected fees as established by the last Act of the Legislature upon the subject. Every Justice and Constable should have one.

VENDUE NOTES just printed and for sale cheap at the COLUMBIAN Office.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

E. M. KNORR, Dealer in Boots and Shoes, latest and best styles, corner Main and Market streets, in the old post office.

CLOCKS, WATCHES, &C.

C. E. SAVAGE, Dealer in Clocks, Watches and Jewelry, Main st., just below the Central Hotel.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

C. G. BARKLEY, Attorney-at-Law. Office in Brower's building, 2nd story, Rooms 4 & 5. Oct. 13, '76.

DR. WM. M. REBER, Surgeon and Physician. Office S. E. corner Rock and Market streets.

J. R. EVANS, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, (Office and Residence on Third street, corner Jefferson.

J. B. McKELVY, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, north side Main street, below Market.

J. B. ROBISON, Attorney-at-Law. Office in Hartman's building, Main street.

H. ROSENSTOCK, Photographer, over Clark & Wolf's Store, Main street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DAVID LOWENBERG, Merchant Tailor Main St., above Central Hotel.

I. S. KUHN, dealer in Meat, Tallow, etc., Centre street, between Second and Third.

WHEN YOU WANT A FIRST-CLASS SHAVE or anything in the TONSORIAL LINE go to
JAMES REILLY'S BARBER SHOP,
THE BEST IN TOWN,
Under Exchange Hotel, Bloomsburg, Pa.
Oct. 13, '75—

CATAWISSA.

WM. H. ABBOTT, Attorney-at-Law, Main street.

WM. L. EYERLY,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Catawissa, Pa.

Collections promptly made and remitted. Office opposite Catawissa Deposit Bank. 6m-38

To the Working Class.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time, or for their spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50 cents to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business we make this unparalled offer: To such as are not well satisfied we will send one dollar to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, samples worth several dollars to commence work on, and a copy of Home and Fireside, one of the largest and best illustrated Publications, all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address George Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine. Sept. 8, '76.-1lm.

Babcock & Wyeth's Ads

DURANG'S RHEUMATIC REMEDY.
is taken Internally, and Positively Cures Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia and Lumbago. Sold by Wholesale and Retail Druggists everywhere. Send for circular to.
HELPHENSTINE & RENTLEY,
Druggists, Washington, D.
Oct. 6, '76,-1y. S & W

PATENTS.
F. A. Lehmann, Solicitor of American and Foreign Patents, Washington, D. C. All business connected with Patents, whether before the Patent Office or the Courts, promptly attended to. No charge made unless a patent is secured. Send for a circular.
May 4, '77-1f S & W

BUSINESS CARDS.

DR. J. C. RUTTER,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
Office, North Market street,
Mar.27, '74— Bloomsburg, Pa.

E. E. ORVIS,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
OFFICE—Room No. 1, "Columbian" Building.
Sept. 18, 1875.

SAMUEL KNORR.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office, Hartman's Block, corner Main and Market Streets Oct. 8, '75

C. W. MILLER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Office in Brower's building, second floor, room No. 1. Bloomsburg, Pa. july1,73

N. U. FUNK. L. E. WALLER.
FUNK & WALLER,
Attorneys-at-Law,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office in COLUMBIAN BUILDING. Jan. 19, '77-1y

C. E. & W. J. BUCKALEW,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Office on Main Street, first door below Court House Mar.6, '74

R. F. & J. M. CLARK,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Office in Ent's Building. April 10, '74

F. P. BILLMEYER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
OFFICE—Adjoining C. E. & W. J. Buckalew.
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Apr. 14, '76.

E. H. LITTLE. ROB'T. E. LITTLE.
E. H. & R. R. LITTLE,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
☞ Business before the U. S. Patent Office attended to. Office in the Columbian Building. —38

BROCKWAY & ELWELL,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
COLUMBIAN BUILDING, Bloomsburg, Pa.
CMembers of the United States Law Association. ollections made in any part of America or Europe.

WILLIAM BRYSON,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Centralia, Pa.
Feb 18, '76.

MISCELLANEOUS.

W. HOWELL,
DENTIST.
Office in Hartman's Block, second floor, corner Main and Market Streets,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
May 26—1y.

BROWN'S HOTEL, Bloomsburg, Pa., B. Stohner, Proprietor. Accommodations first-class. $1.25 to $1.50 per day. Restaurant attached. October 8, '75-tf

C. M. DRINKER, GUN and LOCKSMITH. Sewing Machines and Machinery of all kinds repaired. OPERA HOUSE Building, Bloomsburg, Pa. Oct 1, '75

E. J. THORNTON would announce to the citizens of Bloomsburg and vicinity that he has just received a Full and complete assortment of
WALL PAPER, WINDOW SHADES,
FIXTURES, CORDS, TASSELS,
and all other goods in his line of business. All the newest and most approved patterns of the day are always to be found in his establishment, Main street, below Market. oct. 8.'75

WILLIAM Y. KESTER,
MERCHANT TAILOR
Corner of Main and West streets, three doors below J. K. Eyer's store, Bloomsburg, Pa.
All orders promptly attended to and satisfaction guaranteed.
April 27, '77-tf

FREAS BROWN'S INSURANCE AGENCY, Exchange Hotel, Bloomsburg, Pa.

	Capital.
Ætna, Ins Co., of Hartford, Connecticut	6,500,000
Liverpool, London and Globe	20,000,000
Royal of Liverpool	13,500,000
Lancashire	10,000,000
Fire Association, Philadelphia	3,100,000
Atlas of Hartford	500,000
Farmers Mutual of Danville	1,000,000
Danville Mutual	75,000
Home, New York	5,000,000
Commercial Union	17,000,000
	$178,925,000

March 26, '77—y

THE UNDERSIGNED, representing several of the most conservative and reliable American Fire Insurance Companies, would beg leave to offer his services to the citizens of Bloomsburg and vicinity, requesting a reasonable share of the public patronage.
W. J. POWELL.
Bloomsburg, July 18, 1876.
Office in Brower's Block.
July 21

J. H. MAIZE'S
MAMMOTH
GROCERY
contains the largest stock of
TEAS, GROCERIES
Queensware, Glassware, Woodenware,
Canned Fruits, Dried Fruits,
CONFECTIONERIES, &c.
to be found in Columbia county.
A Complete Assortment
always on hand. Call and examine.
Jan 1, 1877.

WAINWRIGHT & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
N. E. Corner Second and Arch Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
Dealers in
TEAS, SYRUPS, COFFEE, SUGAR, MOLASSES
RICE, SPICES, SICARS SODA, &c., &c.
☞ Orders will receive prompt attention. tf.

PATENTS.
FEE REDUCED ENTIRE COST $55.
Patent office fee $25 in advance, balance $30 within 6 months after patent allowed. Advice and examination free. Patents sold.
J. VANCE LEWIS & CO.,
May 4, '77-3m J w co Washington, D. C.

WE WILL mail one and one-half dozen Chromos, in French oil color, ever seen for $1.00. They are mounted in 6 x 10 black enamel and gold mats, oval opening and outsell anything now before the public. Two samples for 25 cents, or six samples for 50 cents. Send 10 cents for grand illustrated catalogue with Chromo of Moonlight on the Rhine, or 20 cents for two Landscapes and Calla Lilies on black ground. J. LATHAM & CO., 419 Washington street Boston, Mass. Headquarters for Chromos, Engravings and Art A FORTUNE. WORKS.
June 6, '77 June September and October J w & Co.

THE LUNGS

CON SUMPTION.

This distressing and dangerous complaint, and its premonitory symptoms, neglected cough, night sweats, hoarseness wasting flesh fever—permanently cured by Dr. "swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry."

BRONCHITIS—a Premonitor of Pulmonary Consumption, is characterized by Catarrh or inflamation of the mucuous membrane of the air passages, hoarseness, pains in the chest. For all Bronchial affections, sore throat, loss of voice, coughs,

DR. SWAYNE'S
Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry
IS A SOVEREIGN REMEDY.

Hemmorrhage or spitting of blood, may proceed from the larynx, trachia, bronchia or lungs, and arise from various causes, a undue physical exertion, plethora, fullness of the vessels, weak lungs, overstraining of the voice, suppressed evacuation, obstruction of the spleen or liver, &c.

DR. SWAYNE'S
Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry
strikes at the root of disease by purifying the blood, restoring the liver and kidneys to healthy action, invigorating the nervous system.

Its marvelous power not only over every chronic disease where a gradual alterative action is needed. Under its use the cough is loosened, the night sweats diminished, the pain subsides, the pulse returns to its natural standard, the stomach is improved in its power to digest and assimilate the food and every organ has a purer and better quality of blood supplied to it, out of which new recreative and plastic material is made

DR SWAYNE graduated at one of the best Medical Colleges in the U. S., and was engaged in an active practice for many years, thus guaranteeing that his preparations are prepared upon strictly scientific principles.

Reliable Evidence.

HOME TESTIMONY.

DR. SWAYNE—Dear Sir: I feel it to be due to you and suffering humanity to give the following testimony respecting the wonderful curative powers of your Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry and Sarsaparilla and Tar Pills. I was afflicted with a violent cough, pains in the side and breast, night sweats, sore throat, my bowels were costive, appetite nearly gone, and my stomach so very weak that my physician was at a loss to know what to do for me, as everything I used in the shape of medicines was rejected; spit different times a pint of blood. I remained for months in this awful condition, and gave up all hopes of ever recovering. At this time you recommended the use of your syrup and pills, which immediately began to soothe, comfort and allay the violence of the cough, strengthened and healed my lungs; in short, it has made a perfect cure of me, and I am now able to pursue my daily labor. Any person doubting the truth of the above statement will please call on or address me, at the factory.

EDWARD H. HAMSON,
Engineer of Geo. Sweeney's Pottery, Ridge Road, below Wallace, Phila.

Over 20 years have elapsed, and Mr. Hamson still remains a hearty man to this day—September 30th, 1875.

PHYSICIANS RECOMMEND IT.

Dr. Thomas J. B. Rhoads, Boyertown, Berks Co., Pa., writes: Your compound syrup of Wild Cherry I esteem very highly; have been selling and recommending it to my patients for many years and it always proves efficacious in obstinate coughs, bronchial and asthmatical affections. It has made some remarkable cures in this section, and I consider it the best remedy with which I am acquainted.

Price $1. SIX bottles for $5. If not sold by your druggist, we will forward half dozen by express, freight paid on receipt of price.

☞ Describe symptoms in all communications, and address letters to DR. SWAYNE & SON, 330 North SIXTH Street, Philadelphia. No charge will be made for advice. Sold by druggists and dealers in medicines generally.

LIVER COMPLAINT

That dreaded disease, from which so many person suffer, is frequently the cause of
HEADACHE, INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA,
is speedily relieved, and are often permanently cured by

Swayne's Tar and Sarsaparilla Pills.

Fevers are often prevented by the use of these Sarsaparilla Pills, as they carry off, through the blood the impurities from which they arise. For costiveness there is nothing so effectual as Swayne's Tar and Sarsaparilla Pills.

They are purely Vegetable, and act specially on the Liver as Blue Mass or Calomel, without any bad results from taking.

Address letters to DR. SWAYNE & SON, Philadelphia. No charge for advice. Sent by mail on receipt of price. Price 25 cents a box; five boxes for $1. Ask your Druggist for them.

Itching Piles

is generally preceded by a moisture, like perspiration, distressing itching, as though pin worms were crawling in or about the rectum, particularly at nightwhen undressing, or in bed after getting warm. It appears in summer as well as winter, oftentimes shows itself around the private parts, and is not confined to males only, but is quite as frequent that females are sorely afflicted, particularly in times of pregnancy, extending from the vagina, causing distressing almost beyond the powers of endurance. Cases of long standing, pronounced incurable, have been permanently cured by simply applying

Swayne's Ointment,

HOME TESTIMONY.

I was sorely afflicted with one of the most distressing of all diseases, Pruritus or Prurigo, or more commonly known as Itching Piles. The itching at times was almost intolerable, increased by scratching, and not unfrequently became quite sore. I bought a box of Swayne's Ointment; its use gave quick relief, and in a short time made a perfect cure. I can now sleep undisturbed, and I would advise all who are suffering with this distressing complaint to procure Swayne's Ointment at once. I had tried prescriptions almost innumerable, without finding any permanent relief.

JOSEPH W. CHRIST,
Firm of Rosdel & Christ, Boot and Shoe House, 334 North Second street, Philadelphia.

SKIN DISEASES.

Swayne's All-Healing Ointment

is also a specific for tetter, itch, salt rheum, scald head, erysipelas, barber's itch, blotches, all scaly, crusty, cutaneous eruptions. Perfectly safe and harmless, even on the most tender infant. Price 50 cents, or six boxes for $1.25, sent by mail to any address on receipt of price. Prepared only by DR. SWAYNE & SON, 330 N. 6th St., Philadelphia.

CATARRH,

SYMPTOMS AND CURE.

Catarrh is an affection of the mucus membrane of the nose, throat, chest, &c., accompanied with dull, heavy headache, obstruction of the nasal passages, weak eyes, watery and inflamed, hacking or coughing, to clear the throat, expectoration of offensive matter, smell and taste are impaired, stopped up feeling in the head, incessant blowing of the nose, and other symptoms are likely to appear very distressing, and no disease is more common, and none less understood by Physicians. Nine-tenths of the cases of offensive breath are occasioned by Catarrh,

"Swayne's Catarrh Remedy"

is a certain and permanent cure, and warranted in every case, no matter how obstinate or long standing. It can be obtained only by addressing DR. SWAYNE & SON, 330 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia. Mailed to any address on the receipt of the price, one dollar, with full directions for use, also a full account of the origin and nature of this distressing complaint. We repeat it: It is beyond all comparison the best remedy for Catarrh ever discovered. Remember! it can be obtained only by addressing DR. SWAYNE & SON, 330, North Sixth Street, Philadelphia, with a remittance, as we do not place it in the hands of dealers, the same as we do our other preparations. In writing for our "Catarrh Remedy" please state you saw this advertisement in the "Columbian" Bloomsburg.

Why Dye?

No matter how Gray or Harsh the
Hair may be, it can be restored to its original color and youthful appearance, by using
London Hair Color Restorer.

London	A Remedy to Restore	Hair Restorer
London	state the Human Hair	Hair Restorer
London	in all its youthful	Hair Restorer
London	color, lustre, softness	Hair Restorer
London	and beauty.	Hair Restorer

All persons who aspire to Beauty
of personal appearance, should not neglect that natural necessity, the hair. By many it has been neglected until it has become thin, gray or entirely fallen off. The London Hair Color Restorer restores natures losses, and imparts a healthy and natural color, thickens the hair, cures dandruff and all itchy, scaly eruptions on the scalp, making it white and clean, and insuring a luxuriant growth of hair in its natural youthful color. Price 75 cents. Principal depot for the U. S., 836, North Sixth street, Philadelphia.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Poetical.

MAUREEN COSHA DHAS.

Maureen Cosha Dhas!
Yer the purtiest lass
Ever walked on shoe leather or throve a boy mad;
For your wee little feet,
And your figure so sweet
Are too much for the brain of a poor Irish lad.

Maureen Cosha Dhas!
When I see ye at Mass,
Saints above! I'm afraid that it's to ye I pray;
An' th' crown o' my hat,
When I look into that,
Has yer purty face there, wid the dimples at play.

Maureen Cosha Dhas!
Thin the medda ye crass,
To your father's nate cabin, just under the hill.
Th' divil, we're tould,
Tempted Tony of ould,
Wid a woman—bedad! we've the pattern still.

Maureen Cosha Dhas!
(Yer th' sly little lass)
Wid yer "Top o' th' mornin,' thin ye'll go on yer way,
But yer purty eyes dance
And ye gives me a glance
That sez, "Dinny, agra! have ye nothing' t' say?

Maureen Cosha Dhas!
I'll not let ye pass
Th' next time I meet ye at fair or at wake;
Me peace ye destroy
An' that's hard on a boy
That 'ud fight a whole faction and die for yer sake!

Maureen Cosha Dhas!
We'll sit on the grass
Wid me arm roun' yer waist, and a tear in yer eye;
And ye'll say, "Divilin' Dennis!
Spake to father Maginnis;
Shure I'd rayther do that, now, nor think that ye'd die!"

—*Dublin University Magazine.*

ON A NAUGHTY LITTLE BOY, SLEEPING.

BY BRET HARTE.

Just now I missed from hall and stair
A joyful treble that had grown
As dear to me as that grave tone
That tells the world my older care.

And little footsteps on the floor
Were stayed. I laid aside my pen,
Forgot my theme, and listened—then
Stole softly to the library door.

No sight! no sound!—a moment's freak
Of fancy thrilled my pulses through:
"If—no"—and yet, that fancy drew
A father's blood from heart and cheek.

And then—I found him! There he lay,
Surprised by sleep, caught in the act,
The rosy Vandal who had sacked
His little town, and thought it play:

The shattered vase; the broken jar;
A match still smouldering on the floor;
The inkstand's purple pool of gore;
The chessmen scattered near and far.

Strewn leaves of albums lightly pressed
This wicked "Baby of the Woods:"
In fact, of half the household goods
This son and heir was seized—possessed.

Yet all in vain, for sleep had caught
The hand that reached, the feet that strayed;
And fallen in that ambuscade
The victor was himself o'erwrought.

What though torn leaves and tattered book
Still testified his deep disgrace!
I stooped and kissed the inky face,
With its demure and calm outlook.

Then back I stole, and half beguiled
My guilt, in trust that when my sleep
Should come, there might be One who'd keep
An equal mercy for His child.

—*Harper's Magazine for July.*

Miscellaneous.

PUT YOURSELF IN HER PLACE.

The long summer day had crept slowly away, and it was nearly 5 o'clock. The hours at the railroad station were marked as by some gigantic clock that told the laggard minutes by screaming whistles and clanging bells. The 4:30 accommodation had gone East, the Western express, due there at 4:55 had thundered through the village, gone on over the great viaduct, and disappeared round the vast curve beyond.

So one counted the hours by the trains, Lydia by name, a girl of the best New England type, quiet, and yet with an immense capacity for doing and daring, should love and the occasion demand. The local freight would come next, and then—then she would see him again. She laid aside her work, put some split zephyr vanity upon her head, and went out toward the railroad. As she approached the station she saw her brother, the station master, opening the little freight house on the farther side of the track. By this she knew that the local freight would stop this time. Her heart beat the faster, and she quickened her step. On reaching the passenger station where the village street crossed the railway, she looked up and down the line, and then crossed over and turned to the left, and walked beside the track toward the freight house.

To understand all that took place on this occasion, and to fully appreciate her consummate skill in controlling the events so quickly to crowd upon her, we must study the construction of the road at this point. The main line for more than a mile to the right, or toward the East, was perfectly straight and comparatively level. To the left, or the West, it crossed a deep valley by a lofty stone viaduct, and beyond the valley it curved toward the North and mounted the hill by a long grade. Just East of the passenger station a branch road entered the main line, and there was, as might be supposed, a cross over switch. Beyond the passenger station, on the West, was a short siding ending in a small freight house, and directly opposite was another siding with a freight shed and coal yard. At this point there was also another cross over switch.

Lydia walked on past the freight house, and, crossing the side track, found a large flat rock beside the way, and there, under the shade of an ancient apple tree, she sat down to wait till her lover came.

He comes, she hears the three long whistles sounding far down the line, and a bright blush mounted to her face. The train would stop. That was the signal for the station master. Her brother came out of the freight house, spoke pleasantly to her, and then walked on toward the switch at the head of the siding.

Suddenly the main line track before her began to sing in sharp metallic murmurs. The train had entered that section of the road, and he was near. Then there came the sound of escaping steam. The engine was slowing down, and the steam no longer employed, was bursting with a loud roar from the safety-valve as impatient of delay.

With a jar that shook the ground, the immense freight engine rolled past her, and the engineer, leaning out of his window, nodded to her as he slid past. Then the cars in long procession came into sight and moved past with slowly decreasing speed. Four brakemen, busy at the brakes, went past; and still he came not. At last the rear car appeared, and a young man swung himself down from the iron ladder on the car, and sprang to the ground at her feet.

A sooty man, clad in blue canvas, now black with smoke and dust. Only a brakeman! No; a trifle better—the conductor of the freight train. A year ago he had been glad to take the place of a brakeman, and already he had been promoted. Love did it. He had met and loved Lydia in the days of his foolish idleness, and she had insisted that he do some manly work, or she could not—yes, she could and did love him; but he must show himself worthy her love. Already he had advanced, and she was well pleased with his progress, and they had become engaged.

A grimy, dusty man in unlovely garments; but, in her eyes, he was a man made for better things. As he stood beside her, one could see in his clear eyes and a sensible face that he had good stuff in him, and was worthy of her love.

It becomes us not to linger while they talk quietly together beside the track. The train moved slower and slower, till finally it stopped with the last car just beyond the switch. The iron horse was moved on, the station master signaled with his arms in a curious fashion, and each of the four brakemen repeated the motion in turn. White puffs of steam rose high in the air from the farther end of the train. A curious rattling sound sped through the train, and the last car backed down, turned aside and entered the siding. The station master left the switch and came hastily toward the lovers.

"Good day, Alfred. Light freight to-day, only one car—by the way, the brake chain is broken, and you had better drop the car at the repair shops. The freight can be thrown out without leaving the car."

So saying, the station master went on into the freight house, followed by the rattling and rumbling cars. They gradually lost their speed, and then came to a stop with the end of the train lost in the dark cavern of the freight house. There was a shout from the building, and then one of the brakemen began to move his arms as a signal to go on. Again the white puffs of steam shot up in the distance, and with a jar and a quiver the train started again.

Car after car rolled past them. There were hurried whispers, a warm hand-shake and perhaps a kiss, and then the young man swung forward, grasped the ladder on the last car, climbed quickly to the top and sat down. She stood gazing after him as he was drawn away from her, and smiled and waved farewell to him with her handkerchief.

"Here Lydia, you must help me."

It was her brother who stood beside her with a bunch of keys in his hand.

"The passenger train follows this at once, and I must go to the station. Will you please close the switch after them?"

She took the keys, mechanically, and then turned again to gaze after her lover, seated on the last car of the retreating train. It had passed out of the switch, and was crossing the great viaduct and moving more and more swiftly away.

To close and lock the switch was neither difficult nor dangerous, and she quietly walked on toward the end of the siding till she came to the switch post. Here she leaned against the wooden frame for a little space, shading her eyes from the sun with her hand and watching the train It had run around the valley, and was turning into the great curve that crept upward in a long grade over the hill beyond.

It was now a mile away and she could no longer distinguish any one on the cars. She turned slowly away, seized the iron bar of the switch, and easily threw it over into place, so as to leave the main line open for the next train.

She looked back down the road, and saw that the passenger train had entered the line from the branch and was just pulling up at the station to discharge passengers. It may seem surprising that a passenger train should be allowed to follow a freight train so closely.

Bad engineering as this arrangement was it was not so serious as it seemed, for this passenger train did not follow the freight except for three miles, when it reached the end of its trip and was turned off upon a siding.

She turned once more to look after the retreating freight train. It was in full view climbing the grade on the great curve.

Suddenly she put up both hands to shade her eyes, and leaned forward on the switch frame. What had happened? Two tiny puffs of steam rose from the engine. It was the signal to stop.

Ah! the train has parted! Faint and far away came the short, sharp danger whistle. A single car had broken loose from the train, and had been left behind. It was standing alone on the track.

No. It was moving backward. It was beginning to roll down the grade. It was moving faster and faster. There was a man upon it—her lover.

Involuntarily she spread out her arms and let them fall to her side three or four times in succession—the signal to put on the brakes.

"How foolish! He cannot see me, and—." She leaned against the switch frame and shook with fear and agony.

The brake was broken.

Swifter and swifter rolled the disabled car. It was coming down the track, gaining speed at every rod.

She sprang to the middle of the track and tried to shout to the engineer of the train at the station. She made the motions to back down out of danger. Her tongue clove to the roof of her mouth and her cry became an inarticulate moan.

Onward came the car. She could see her love upon it frantically waving his arms from right to left. What did it mean? Her brain seemed to be on fire. She could do nothing but gaze on the advancing car in dumb horror.

Ah! The passengers! Could she not save them?

With a violent wrench she opened the switch again, and stood holding the bar in both hands. Better so—better one life lost than a dozen. Her feet seemed bolted to the ground. She must stay and see him killed, and by her own hand.

The rails began to murmur with the load of the advancing car, now rushing furiously onward to destruction.

Ah! why had she not thought of it before?

The cross-over switch! Could she reach it in time to save him? She snatched the key from the switch and ran with frantic speed up the line. She never knew how she opened that switch.

With moans and cries she threw herself across the line and began to run down the other side. Could she reach that switch before the car? Its roaring rang in her ears. Panting, with almost bursting bosom, she reached the switch, opened it and stood clinging to it as the car came thundering over the viaduct.

She looked up at her lover upon the car. He had seen and understood the change in the switches. His car, helpless though it was, would cross over to the down track and roll harmlessly along the level line till its force was spent. He was saved, and by her ready wit and skill. The passengers in the train were also saved.

She had saved him! Love had been her inspiration.

Great heavens! What's that? The express. The down express was coming.

All was in vain. He was lost. She saw him throw up his arms in despair. The very plan she had devised to save him would be his destruction. Better far to have thrown him off upon the siding as she had intended. Now he would meet a more dreadful death, and the destruction would include scores of lives instead of a dozen.

All this flashed through her mind like lightning. She felt her knees give way beneath her, and she clung to the switch in despair. She shut her eyes to hide the coming disaster.

Hark! The whistle on the express. They had seen the imminent collision, and were doing their best to avert it.

She, too, must do something. With a bound she sprang to the next switch, tore it open and stood panting and moaning beside it with the bar in her hand. She must save the train even if she buried her lover under the splintered wreck of the car.

Onward came the car, thundering over the viaduct and just ahead of the train. It turns quickly at the switch, crossed over and shot past her into the siding. He had one look at her upturned face. It was full of love and helpless misery. She was sending him to certain destruction to save the express train.

The instant the car passed, she closed the switch, and sprang back again to the other switch, and closed it just in time to see the express train sweep past in safety.

In an instant the car ran into the freight house with an awful splintering crash. The express pulled up opposite the station, and in a moment a crowd of people ran shouting and frantic up the line. Some of them had seen the whole performance and knew what it meant, but for the majority of them it was a tragic mystery.

They found Lydia upon the ground by the switch, and with the keys still clutched in her hand. What had she done? What had happened to her?

She could not answer. Nature had mercifully taken a way her senses. They took her up tenderly and carried her to the station and laid her upon a seat in the waiting room. The passengers of the two trains crowded the room and offered every aid, for in some vague manner they began to understand that she was the creditor to the value of all their lives. She had paid for their safety with costly sacrifice.

The freight train backed down to the cross over switch, and the engineers of the three trains met and began to examine the positions of the switches. A number of men also came from the express train, and among them was one who seemed in authority. He, too, examined the line carefully, and the engineers explained the matter to him, and listened to his remarks with becoming deference.

The little room in the station was packed with people, idlers and others, and they could with difficulty bring him in.

"No," said one of the ladies, who were trying to restore the girl. "It may be too great a shock for her. She must not see him yet.

"Make way there gentlemen. The superintendent of the road is here."

The crowd moved slightly, and the superintendent advanced into the room. He took off his hat and spoke quietly to the people near, and then he stopped over the unconscious girl, and softly kissed her lips as a father.

"She saved all our lives, and I fear she thinks she paid dearly for them."

Suddenly she opened her eyes and sat up bewildered.

"Where is he? Is he much hurt? Oh! Perhaps he is—"

"Let me alone, I tell you," cried a big, bold voice in the crowd. "I must go to her."

He escaped from those who would detain him, and in a moment was beside her.

Some of the people laughed in foolish joy; others cried. The more delicate and sensible were silent, for the meeting was not for words or description.

After a slight pause, the superintendent said to the young man:

"I congratulate you, sir. You were on the car?"

"Yes, sir, I was on the car, and I saved myself at the last moment by jumping off. I landed on a pile of fine coal and got a rough tumble—and that was all. The car is a heap of splinters."

When the superintendent called the young man nearer to him, and spoke to him privately, and presently they both shook hands as if greatly pleased over something. The young man sat down beside the girl and whispered in her ear:

"I've got the place, Lydia. We're all right now."

Then the bells rang, and the people began to disperse toward their trains. As they departed, a small creature, probably a stockholder—objected to the proceedings, and remarked to the superintendent that it was not best to give fat offices to brakemen for doing nothing.

"Precisely," said the superintendent. "But the woman did something, and if you wish to know the full measure of her splendid deed, go put yourself in her place."—*Charles Barnard in Golden Rule.*

WHAT AILED HIS HAIR.—One day last week, Prof. A. E. Macdonald lectured on "Chronic Mania" before the medical students of New York University, and brought from the City Hospital for the Insane, of which he is Medical Superintendent some of the patients to illustrate his theme. One he had specially selected, in order to show the class that in subjects of chronic mania the hair is stiff and bristly; but, to his great astonishment, when he uncovered the patient's head, the poor fellow's hair was just as sleek and smooth as his own. "Why, my man," he exclaimed, "what have you been doing to your hair?" "Well you see, doctor," was the reply, "they put too much butter on my bread this morning, and I thought it was a shame to waste it, so I rubbed it in my hair."

The Last Man.

WHAT IS TO BECOME OF HIM, ACCORDING TO THE SCIENTIFIC SPECULATORS.

What will become of the last man? Various theories that have been seriously maintained by scientific men are described, and we summarize them:

1. The surface of the earth is steadily diminishing, elevated regions are being lowered, and the seas are filling up. The land will at last be all submerged, and the last man will be starved or drowned.

2. The ice is gradually accumulating at the north pole and melting away at the south pole, the consequence of which will be an awful catastrophe when the earth's centre

The Columbian.

BROCKWAY & ELWELL, Editors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Friday, June 22, 1877.

The execution of the four murderers in Mauch Chunk, took place on Thursday morning, and were concluded at 10.45, and that of Lenihan in Wilkes Barre at 10.33. Four of the executions in Pottsville have taken place at the time we go to press.

No disturbances are reported.

THE WAR.

Reports from the seat of war continue vague and unsatisfactory, in fact grow more so, as the campaign advances. The scrutiny of letters and dispatches is more vigorous than ever, and what is permitted to be published is nearly if not quite worthless. On the Danube and in Asia Minor no engagements worthy of mention have taken place. In Montenegro the operations are becoming lively. The Turkish forces number fully 70,000 and fighting is of daily occurrence. There is a report that in an engagement on Saturday between 10,000 Turks and 3,000 Montenegrins the former were defeated and fled leaving 2,000 dead on the field. We give it for what it is worth.

England is selfishly and, apparently, absurdly nervous about the Suez canal and her Indian possessions, though it does not appear that either of the belligerent powers offer any menace. It seems to be the opinion in Berlin that England, will eventually be drawn into the war. If it be true, as reported, that Prince Bismarck disapproves of the attitude of England there would seem to be no doubt as to the position of Germany in the event of England's participation.

A NEW DEPARTURE.

The Washington *Republican* contains an article written by a personal friends of Mr. Hayes, after an interview on the subject with the President, in which the writer indicates that as soon as it can possibly be done the policy of the government in regard to the payment of the public debt will be changed, and no further payment made on it until the condition of the country becomes more prosperous. The writer says: "The public credit is now so well established that such a change of policy would not affect it unfavorably, while the relief which could thereby be given to the people, by relieving them from taxation, would be immense. Such a measure heartily adopted, in connection with a liberal system of public improvements for the development of the resources of the nation, would at once wonderfully revive the depressed business of the country."

Mr. Hayes, as we understand, goes further in his theory and advocates the instituting of a series of internal improvements on a large scale, for which the public money is to pay. If this is correct we are at a loss to understand in what particular the people are to be benefitted by the change. A reduction of all expenses of government would be a boon but if taxes are to be nominally reduced and the public credit pledged to schemes of internal improvements, such as, for instance, Tom Scott's Texas Pacific railroad, then the people in the long run will be the losers and the relief but temporary.

MR. TILDEN'S SPEECH.

The organs don't like the recent manly and truthful speech, made at the reception of the Manhattan Club, in New York. The pure and perfect Forney expresses his feelings in a few words filled with scorn and falsehood, as follows:

Governor Tilden broke his long silence in a speech at the Manhattan Club last evening that will increase the satisfaction with which the main body of the American people contemplate the fact that he was neither elected nor declared President of the United States. His attempt to reopen a fruitless but exciting controversy, that was finally decided by a legal tribunal invented by his partisan supporters, and to divert attention from questions of practical administration to a dead issue cannot be too strongly condemned.

The high tone of political morality, and the calm assertion of untruth, conspicuous in these words of Forney, are characteristic of that eminent journalist.

The little newspapers are all howling in chorus and find comfort in the editorial remark of the New York *Herald* to the effect that the Democratic party is dead, killed by Samuel J. Tilden. The *Herald's* owl-like wisdom is so fully appreciated by the people of all parties, that it is hardly worthy of more than what is said of it by the Philadelphia *Times*, which contemptuously observes, that "the *Herald's* discovery that the Democratic party is dead, killed by Samuel J. Tilden, is rather positive proof that alcohol is not a brain food."

The *Republican* adheres to its statement that Judge Chisholm, of Mississippi, was murdered for political reasons and further says that "the whole testimony goes to prove it." We very much doubt whether the editor of the *Republican* has read that "testimony," so little does it bear out his assertion. The personal nature of the quarrel was distinctly shown and also the fact that Chisholm had been implicated in the previous murder of one of the assailants' relatives. The *Republican* asks "Why should Gov. Stone be afraid to enforce the law?" He is not; on the contrary, he has done all in his power to bring to trial the parties engaged in the affray. Governors in Mississippi have the same power as those in Pennsylvania, and Gov. Stone has no more authority to force a trial than Gov. Hartranft, and it is utter absurdity to talk of "enforcing the law" by breaking it. Of course reasoning will be lost on the *Republican*—its mission is to defend such men as Boutwell, wave the bloody shirt, and try to impress people generally with its respect for law and desire for justice.

The *Press*, and other leading Republican papers are sharply rebuking the French Government for suppressing certain journals for uttering seditious language. We fully believe in the liberty of the press, but since when did Republican papers become converts to the doctrine? During the late war they thought it the proper thing to destroy Democratic printing offices, and mob and imprison the editors for criticising the administration. But then they did not anticipate that the Longstreets, Mosbys, and Keys would become the bright and shining lights of the Republican party.

Gov. Robinson declares that the pathway of fraudulent elections is the highway to national death. Then Joe Bradley's Electoral Commission deserves to be known in history as the Board of National Undertakers.

MR. POSTMASTER KEY.

A special agent of the Post-office Department, recently appointed from a Southern State by Postmaster-General Key, having been assigned to duty which he finds quite arduous and sometimes disagreeable, has written a letter to the Department, of which he complains of the work to which he has been assigned, and says that when appointed he supposed his duties would be limited to his own State where he could "be most useful to the administration, and aid his party friends in building up an administration party." He also in a letter to the chief special agent expressed his earnest desire that the matter should be brought to the personal attention of the Postmaster-General, believing that he would sustain this view of the case. Judge Key replied in the following emphatic letter, which was mailed to the special agent:

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 15, 1877.—Mr. L——, Special Agent.—Dear Sir: Mr. Parker, Chief of the Special Agents of this Department, has handed me a letter of yours written to him, dated the 10th inst. You certainly labor under a serious misapprehension in the belief that it was my understanding that you were to serve in your State only. I should not deserve the position I hold were I to make that or similar understanding. The Special Agents of the depredation branch of the service are charged with the important duty of detecting thieves and rascals. A stranger is more likely to succeed in this duty than one who is well known, hence our agents must often be sent where they are unknown, must go, and be ready to go anywhere and everywhere, as the exigencies of the service may demand. They must often leave the highways of travel and go into the mountains and territories, and along horseback and stage lines, traveling night and day, in rain, sunshine and storm, and arrest and detect offenders. Not unfrequently do our agents not sleep one hour in twenty-four.

You are alike mistaken in another matter. You were not appointed to organize and build up an Administration party in your State or elsewhere; you were appointed to do the work of the Post-office Department; you serve your party best by doing that work, and I shall take great pleasure in removing an agent or reducing the force when I discover that he has time to attend to party organization and party discipline. We must have no greater force than is necessary to do the Post-office work.

I cannot, I dare not, I will not give special privileges to any agent. If I give you a specific territory I must do so for every other agent. I might as well disband the force as to do this. Every agent must be a worker. He must not only be ready but willing to go anywhere, in all sorts of weather, on horseback or on foot, if need be, to do whatever work is needed. Like a soldier, he must obey orders without complaint, or objection or criticism.

Truly, D. M. KEY, Postmaster General.

These are very manly words, truly, but they seem to us somewhat at variance with the letter of Mr. Key written some time since on the subject of appointments to Federal offices in the South. In that letter Mr. Key took occasion to state that unless the southerners decided to support the administration, the offices should not be given to them but to those who would do so. What wonder, then, that this special agent adopts this statement as his guide and deems it his duty to devote himself to "building up an administration party." Mr. Key first guarantees offices as rewards for political adherence and then writes a subsequent epistle contradicting virtually his first.

The difference between the two letters is easy of explanation—one was not intended for publication, the other was. Mr. Key, however, might find it profitable to give to the public yet a third letter, reconciling the difference between those already published. As the matter looks just now Mr. Key stands in the position of a hypocrite and a fraud.

AN EVIL AND A NUISANCE.

The evils resulting from civil war are many and various. Some of these are unavoidable and follow inevitably, but this country has suffered for years numerous afflictions, which are in no manner the logical results of warfare, and which could be instantly done away with by a judicious, honest and capable Administration. One of the worst of these inflictions arises from the belief on the part of a large number of gentlemen who wore the shoulder straps of general officers during the late war, first; that they thereby became diplomats and statesmen, and, second, that the government became liable to support them for all time to come. The truth of the matter is, that in many cases these gentlemen were vastly overpaid in receiving their salaries, and no obligation rests on the government to do anything further for them.

But they do not think so, and the country is annoyed and, what is far worse, brought into contempt by such ex-Generals as John A. Logan, Judson Kilpatrick and their like vociferously clamoring for foreign missions and those, too, of the first rank. The amount of good produced by the military efforts of these gentlemen is of the most infinitessimal description, and their qualifications for representatives of this country abroad are even smaller. They were poor soldiers and they naturally gravitated into demagogues and cheap politicians. They ought to be dropped promptly and permanently; they bring the country into disrepute and could in no wise reflect credit upon it. As wire pullers and political manipulators all their abilities could find full play and to such duties should they be relegated. The making of a silken purse out of the aural appendage of the female pig is an easy task compared with that of making diplomats out of such material as that offered in Logan and Kilpatrick.

ANOTHER MASSACRE.

There is a general uprising of Indians in Idaho and numbers of white men, women and children have been murdered, houses burned and property destroyed. A force of one hundred troops and one hundred and fifty citizens under command of Col. Perry encountered the savages at the head of White Bird Canon and a hand-to-hand battle ensued in which the whites were defeated and about one-half of the command killed. The Indians are massacreing the white settlers and the affrighted people are flying in all directions. This is truly a fine condition of affairs, and the defeat of the troops will doubtless encourage the Indians who have as yet taken no active part in the difficulties to begin hostilities. Gen. Howard is in command of the district, but, as the dispatches inform us, "is powerless, owing to inadequate military forces." There are not enough soldiers in the Army to provide him with an "adequate military force." If he could be tied up by the leg somewhere and one of the company washerwomen put at the head of the troops, there would be more certainty of decisive operations. The Freedmen's Bureau is the sphere for which he is adapted. Isn't there any man in the Army of the United States capable of administering such punishment to these red-skinned devils as will teach them the advisability of keeping quiet and refraining from murder? Military reports may put the matter in the most favorable light, but the fact remains that the Indians are the victors in most of the engagements, and when forced to retreat are skilful enough to evade capture.

EXTRAVAGANCE IN FUNERALS.

Much has been written both by journalists and essayists on the useless and, in many cases, sinful expenditure of money at funerals, and sermons both clerical and lay have been delivered on the evil custom. Apparently these warning and protesting words have been lost on the ear of the people, for the evil does not seem to have abated. But now another ally has appeared in the field, and one whose importance can hardly be overestimated. A voice comes from the Bench coupled with a practical illustration of the disfavor with which the matter is viewed by the Judges. If other Judges will take as firm a stand there is no doubt that much will be done to stop the extravagance which often pinches the living to decorate the dead. Last week Judge Rhone, of the Orphans' Court of Luzerne county, filed an opinion withholding confirmation *nisi* of the administrator's account in the estate of James Gorman, on the ground that the funeral expenses were excessive. The amount of the decedent's personal estate was $581.82 and the costs of burial amounted to no less than $139.75. The administrator in this case must produce vouchers to explain the matter and if these are not satisfactory to the Court he will probably be charged with a part at least of the amount.

On this subject of costly funerals Judge Rhone said: "It is not necessary to have a pompous procession in great length, in which figure conspicuously waving plumes—the prancing livery steed, harnessed to finely upholstered vehicles—and a glistening silver plated casket in which is placed the cold clay clothed with raiment as costly as the richest he wore when living. Neither is a pile of carved marble with poetic inscription set over the tomb in a conspicuous corner lot in the city of the dead, necessary for a Christian burial. Have the terms grave, coffin and shroud been forgotten by everybody? Such parades as are called 'fine funerals' may gratify the vanity of the living, but no respect for the dead demands them, and where a decedent's estate is limited and his debts are not paid, or where he leaves a family of helpless children, the expenses of such burials will not be allowed out of his estate. Those who contract for and enjoy such luxuries must pay for them themselves."

A BEAUTY.

Mr. Edwards Pierrepont, of New York, who is at present accredited to the Court of St. James, may without fear of rivals claim to be the champion snob of America. Mr. Pierrepont's newly discovered coat of arms, Mr. Pierrepont's aristocratic and titled friends, his receptions, parties, balls and movements generally have been cabled to his admiring friends in this country, to the total and enduring disgust of gentlemen and ladies everywhere. Pierrepont is a snob and a nuisance, and ought to be promptly kicked out of office and kindly but firmly advised to remain abroad. There does not seem to be any end to the flunkeyism of this choice exotic. He toadies every body of note or rank even if to do so he has to be guilty of insufferable rudeness to his betters. At a banquet in London, a few days since, at which Grant was present, the General, in reply to a toast, said, neatly and humorously enough. "He had never fought two battles in one day, but he would rather fight two battles than make two speeches." United States Minister Pierrepont also responded to a toast, and in the course of his speech said, "That General Grant had never fought two battles in one day, for the reason that there was no one left to fight the second."

Comment, we take it, is utterly superfluous. Pierrepont is entirely too fine for this rude country of ours: he should abide among Jooks and Earls and things, and sleep on rose leaves, and be sung to sleep by nightingales, and make a continued and conspicuous ass of himself in a private capacity and not at the expense of the people both in money and reputation. Thackeray would have materially altered his famous "Book of Snobs" had he lived long enough to have known and appreciated "Me lud Pierrepawnt." Any man has a perfect right within legal bounds to make a fool of himself, but not when a foreign Embassador.

TWEED.

William M. Tweed is not to be released after all. The Attorney General, who has had in his hands for some six weeks Tweed's confession, has returned it to Mr. Townsend, Tweed's counsel, with the following note:

"Sir:—Herewith I return to you the statement of testimony which you assert that William M. Tweed could give if he were released from imprisonment. After careful consideration I have come to the conclusion that the testimony which said Tweed could give, as shown by said statement, would not justify his release.

"CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, "Attorney General."

The following letter from Tweed explains itself:

LUDLOW STREET, June 13, 1877.—John D. Townsend, Esq.—Dear Sir:—I wish you to take the necessary steps to at once enable me to confess judgment in all the cases brought against me by either city, county or State. My defences in all these matters have been disclosed by me to the Attorney General personally in several interviews, on his personal assurance to me that if I made such statement that I should be released from imprisonment, and as you know, also to yourself, and it would be useless now for me to interpose a defence (even had I desire to do so) and I would thus save the city unnecessary further expense. Your obedient servant, WM. M. TWEED.

There is much comment on the action of the Attorney General. It is asserted that he is a candidate for re-election and declines to use the confession for fear of consequences to persons of influence. The length of time that he has held the document is also unfavorably criticised. From Tweed's letter it will be seen that his defense, having been made known to the Attorney General, is no longer available. While there is a general desire that Tweed should not escape punishment, yet there is a feeling that advantage should not be taken of him by legally unprofessional methods.

Poverty is to be the chief recommendation to office in the Treasury Department, it appears. Secretary Sherman is reported as about to institute an investigation into the private fortunes and incomes of the clerks in his department, with the view to discharging those who do not absolutely need their official incomes. Everybody would rejoice if all the poor and deserving people in the country could have employment, even if those who did not need "their official incomes" but it begins to look as though Secretary Sherman was doing more ridiculous things than one man is entitled to do in these times when common sense is cheap. If a man has been thrifty and made money, if honestly, or frugal and saved it, it would ordinarily be a very good recommendation to a place where habits of thrift and frugality may be turned to excellent public account. That he has acquired property certainly ought not to disqualify him for the public service. Mr. Secretary Sherman is reputed to be a man who is able to live outside his official income; will the President apply the Secretary's rule to the head of the Treasury Department.—*Phila. Times.*

Sixth Annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Diocese of Central Pennsylvania.

This body met in St. Luke's church, Scranton, on Tuesday evening, June 12, at 7 o'clock. Divine services occupied half an hour, after which the roll was called, 65 clerical and some 40 lay delegates answering to their names. Hon. R. A. Lamberton, of Harrisburg, was re-elected Secretary, and Rev. Cortlandt Whitehead, of South Bethlehem, assistant.

The Bishop then appointed the regular committees for the ensuing year, after which several reports were made, and adjournment took place.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 13th.

After morning service the Convention was called to order at 10:30. The secretary read the minutes of the previous day and called the roll of absentees.

The Bishop then read his annual address.

Rev. A. A. Marple then called up an amendment to Rule 4, of the second day, which changed the order of business slightly. After its adoption, the convention adjourned until 2:30 p. m., at which time it reassembled.

A number of motions were entertained and referred to the various committees during the afternoon. Bishop Howe read the following telegram:

"The convention of the Diocese of Pittsburg sends fraternal greetings to the convention of the Diocese of Central Pennsylvania.

HENRY M. GETZ, Sec'y."

The Rev. Mr. Washburn offered the following:

Resolved, That we are glad to have received the greeting of the Diocese of Pittsburg just announced to us by the Bishop, and we most heartily respond through our secretary with our fullest loving christian salutations, and that we also extend greeting to the diocese of Central New York.

The most important discussion of the day was on the report of the committee on Cathedral organization.

THE ELECTIONS.

On motion of Rev. Dr. Keeling, the balloting in the following cases was dispensed with and the members elected *viva voce:*

Treasurer of Convention and Episcopal Fund, Wm. Buehler; Treasurer of Christmas Fund, Peter Baldy, jr., Registrar, Rev. C. Whitehead; Chancellor, Hon. R. J. Fisher; Trustees of Christmas Fund, W. H. Sayre, C. M. Conyngham; Trustees of Endowment Fund, Messrs. Buehler, Watts, Lamberton, Perkins; Trustees of Building and Parsonage Fund, Messrs. Goodwin and Colt; Board of Trustees Diocesan School, Reverends Gilliat, Orrick, Abel, Leverett, Leavitt, D., D., and Washburn, and Messrs. Weidman, Buhler, Paine, Franklin, Schall, and Stitcher.

The following gentlemen were declared elected as the standing committee: Reverends A. A. Marple, Wm. P. Orrick, W. C. Leverett, Edmund Leaf, Charles D. Breck, D. D., and Messrs. H. S. Goodwin, R. A. Lamberton, A. Ricketts, Asa Packer and H. M. Keim.

The treasurer of the Christmas Fund reported a balance of $5,628.71 in the treasury. The report was received.

Mr. Wm. Buehler, treasurer of the Episcopal Endowment Fund, submitted his report, which was adopted.

Mr. R. A. Lamberton moved that the next meeting of the convention be held at Christ Cathedral, Reading, on the second Tuesday of June, 1878.

An election for deputies to the General Convention was held, resulting in the election of only three lay deputies—Messrs. Coppee, Lamberton, and Atlee. The completion of the election was intercepted by the adjournment.

The evening convention assembled at eight o'clock, p. m., when a missionary meeting was held. The cause of missions was ably set forth by Revs. M. C. Lightner, of Lock Haven, P. B. Griffith, of Allentown Furnace B. F. Tongue, itinerant missionary on the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad, between Harrisburg and Altoona, and A. A. Marple of Scranton. Rev. Hugh Le Roy Scott set forth the claims of the colored people to missionary work. Convention then adjourned.

THURSDAY JUNE 14.

Divine service at 9 a. m.; Convention called to order at 9:30. Clerical deputies answered to their names. Minutes of previous day read and adopted. The following persons were elected deputies to the general Convention.

Clerical Deputies—Rev. A. A. Marple, Scranton; Rev. Chas. Breck, D. D., Wellsboro; Rev. C. Whitehead, South Bethlehem, and Rev. William C. Leverett, Carlisle.

Lay Deputies—H. Coppe, L. L. D., Bethlehem; R. A. Lamberton, Harrisburg; John L. Atlee, Lancaster, and J. W. Maynard Williamsport.

Dr. Coppee offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this convention are herewith tendered to the rector, wardens, vestry and congregation of St. Luke's Church, Scranton, for the use of the church, and that the members of this convention acknowledge with gratitude the generous Christian hospitality of the church people of this city.

The House then resumed the discussion on the report of the Cathedral Committee, after which both resolutions submitted by the committee were adopted, and a committee was appointed to obtain a charter.

The Bishop announced the following Deans of Convocations:

Of the convocation of Harrisburg, Rev. A. M. Abel; of Reading, Rev. W. P. Orrick; of Williamsport, Rev. C. Breck; and of the Northeastern convocation, Rev. H. L. Jones.

The minutes of the day's proceedings of the convention were then read and approved after which the convention adjourned *sine die.*

The Right Rev. Bishop Howe spoke briefly upon the harmony which characterized the convention, and thanked the members for their uniform courtesy to the chair. Prayers were then offered and the benediction pronounced, and thus closed the Sixth annual convention of the Central diocese of Pennsylvania.

It looks very much like trouble ahead in the French Republic. On the 17th of May the then ministry under M. Simon was dismissed and a new one under the Duc DeBroglie was created. The new ministry was decidedly of a monarchical character and there was much excitment, which was greatly increased by the arbitrary acts perpetrated. Editors were arrested and fined for too freely discussing public affairs, officials were removed, and strange to say those of republican proclivities were the ones proscribed. On the 19th of the present month the Chamber of Deputies adopted an order of the day, declaring that the ministry does not possess the confidence of the nation, by the decisive vote of 363 to 153. The Chamber will doubtless be dissolved and elections will be held to choose new members. Those opposed to the ministry claim that they will come back stronger than they now are.

Wayne MacVeagh only a Broker.

Gen. Butler charges that the commission was sent by Hayes to New Orleans to make a compromise arrangement between Nicholls and Packard, and that corrupt means and money were used by the commission, or a sufficient number of members thereof, to break up the Packard Legislature by inducing a certain number to desert it and go over to the Nicholls organization. Wayne MacVeagh, the Chairman of the commission has answered Butler's letter by another letter, in which he declares that the accusation made by Butler is false, and also stigmatizes Butler as a rascal. We are able to state, from actual knowledge, that the declarations of both Butler and MacVeagh are true, but they are not the whole truth. Butler's are substantially true, while MacVeagh's are true only with a reservation.

Butler is wrong when he asserts that the commission used money in bribing Packard's Legislature to go over to Nicholls; that is to say, if Butler wishes it to be understood that the money was furnished by MacVeagh or Hayes, he is wrong. Butler, however, makes no mistake when he says that money was used in breaking the quorum of the Packard Legislature, and he is quite right also in connecting the commission with this dirty transaction. The commission came to Louisiana to play the part of a pimp, or procurer, and play that disgraceful part. It was a miserable transaction. The money that was used in buying one by one of the Packard Legislature did not, however, come from Washington, but came out of the general funds unconstitutionally appropriated by Nicholls' Legislature, which the writer and others opposed. The Hayes commission acted as brokers in this underhand transaction. We are positive that none of the money used passed through the hands of the commission. The money was not paid at that time, and Nicholls' Attorney General has since obtained an injunction from the Court to prevent the by issue the State Auditor of warrants for the vouchers issued to the deserters for their mileage and per diem. Another nice proceeding. It was a disgusting trick all round. There is no doubt of this in the minds of those cognizant of the negotiations. * * *

We say it was only when the Packard Legislature had been broken up and the price of the deserters had been agreed upon that the troops were removed to their barracks below the city. Men may love treason but still they despise the traitor. Mr. Hayes and his commission may have done us some service in this dirty transaction, but respectable men would not have had any hand in it. The agents of Nicholls engaged in this business conceded its disgracefulness, and did not conceal their contempt for those who thus sold themselves, for the commission, and for him who sent them to Louisiana. One of the Nicholls Legislature, who voted for the appropriation above referred to, said to us: "They have been used all their lives to be bought and sold; why should we hesitate to avail ourselves of their venality for the good of our State?"—*New Orleans Deutscher-Zeitung.*

The Danger Ahead.

The dissatisfaction in the Republican ranks will continue as a depressing and demoralizing element, rather than as an active cause of hostility to the Administration. The really serious complications which we regard as not improbable will have a totally different origin. One that has been daily foreshadowed may arise at the opening of the extra session. Some of the more injudicious friends of the Administration have conceived the idea of "organizing the House" in its interest. We have no specific knowledge of overtures in this direction, but the rumors have been for some time past too positive, and withal too much in harmony with ascertained facts, to be summarily discarded. It is conceded that on a strict party basis the Democrats will have the House organization in their own hands. The question raised is, will the Democratic party remain intact, say, upon the question of the Speakership? We hope that it will. It represents a majority of the members on whom rests the responsibility of regulating the machinery of business. They have the power and must be held accountable for its exercise. We should deprecate as a misfortune, not to say a crime, any intrigue designed to wrest from them the fruits of their opportunity or to gain for the Administration an influence to which it is not legitimately entitled. That some bargain might be effected we admit. The Democratic majority is narrow, and included in it are members to whose constituencies the party complexion of the Speakership is of infinitely less moment than the furtherance of some sinister scheme. Only let the right sort of agents be employed, with authority to adjust the terms to the exigencies of each individual case, and the requisite number of votes might be changed. The process would be disgraceful to all connected with it, but the prevailing standard of political morality is not high, and questions are available which would render the arrangement of equivalents comparatively easy.

Foremost among them is the subsidy question. It has many ramifications, and, once opened, will not be closed until the credit of the nation has been placed in imminent jeopardy.

The Southern Pacific Railroad is made the test scheme, partly because it has great and widely-diffused strength at the South, partly because it has the support of Northern combinations of capital and influence in an unusual degree. An obvious basis of a bargain exists between the Northwest and the South, the former having in the Northern Pacific an enterprise which on its merits is certainly as much entitled to free access to the public purse as the route through Texas. Everybody knows how these things are managed. The Northwest will help the South and will obtain help in return. The jobbery and speculation which bring Messrs. Scott and Huntington together cover so wide an area that the scheme, fraudulent and ruinous as it is, possesses formidable strength. The best men of both parties will oppose it.—*New York Times.*

Mr. ex-Postmaster General J. A. J. Creswell has reappeared in public and of course, distinguished himself. He was chosen to deliver the oration at the commencement exercises of the Columbia Law College at Washington, and took advantage of the occasion to make a political speech. In the course of his haraugue he took occasion to eulogize the Electoral Commission, and was rewarded by a storm of hisses. It isn't to be supposed that Creswell's feelings were hurt, but the occasion must have been interesting for three of Hayes' Cabinet officers, Evarts, Key and Devens, who were present. The Electoral Commission has found its proper valuation in the community and the praise of such a fellow as Creswell will only sink it still further in public estimation.

Having been informed that Deputy Marshal Franks was driven to confession by a guilty conscience the Raleigh *News* says he is "the only living revenue officer known to have a conscience."

The Sherman Family.

The quick conscience of that patriotic reformer, John Sherman, who, as Wendell Phillips says, is most distinguished for having entered Congress poor and left it rich, is greatly exercised because two or more members of the same family are holding places in different bureaus of the Treasury. He has lost sleep in devising plans to correct this shocking evil, and to protect the civil service against similar abuses.

Of course the privileged families are not included in the application of any rule which would reduce their numbers or their incomes. Rules are only made for the plain people, who have to take what they can get, and to be thankful for being allowed to work under the same roof with the aristocratic office-holders who draw the largest pay and perform the least service.

The Sherman family is well taken care of at the public expense, but it has never occurred to any member of that interesting group that it might be well to let others have a chance at the national crib. The most conspicuous examples are:

W. T. Sherman, General of the Army, pay and emoluments about eighteen thousand dollars a year.

John Sherman (brother), Secretary of the Treasury, eight thousand dollars per annum, and the largest opportunity to make a fortune without risking any capital. John Sherman studied finance under Jay Cooke & Co.

John E. Sherman (nephew), U. S. Marshal, New Mexico, fees not to exceed six thousand dollars by law, but not limited without law.

The collateral branches of the Shermans, and the kindred of their wives, have not been forgotten. Many of them are supporting the Constitution and serving their country, with fine salaries for these hard times. If any of this tribe have been neglected, they have only to apply to the Treasury, state their relationship, and pick out easy berths. The Secretary prefers that connections of the family, in making application for office, should adopt some other State than Ohio as a residence. We learn that he recently charged a number of his female friends, on the list of appointments, to South Carolina, though they had never crossed the Potomac. This, however, was probably intended as a delicate compliment to Hayes' Southern policy.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Ben Butler's Sarcasm.

To some Washington citizens who called on Gen. B. F. Butler to bespeak his influence in behalf of a gentleman whom they wished to have appointed as one of the Commissioners of the District, the General said:

"Gentlemen, you have come to the wrong man. I have no influence at the White House, and no disposition to ask a favor of the President. If you want your friend appointed go ask Mr. Corcoran, Gen. Gordon, and others of their patriotic antecedents. The President sent for Mr. Corcoran and requested him to name the man he wanted for the Commissionership, and he modestly mentioned Mr. Archibald Campbell. The great statesman at the White House (for he is a great statesman) has instituted a new departure. No more money is to be spent on elections. I have heretofore contributed to the extent of my means for the purchase of lanterns and the painting of transparencies, but this tax is no longer to be endured. People are hereafter to rush greedily at the polls, trampling over each other. If you don't want to ask Mr. Corcoran to ask the President, as it is generally understood that both the Republican and Democratic parties are deceased, and the old Whig party is born again, go out to some graveyard and transcribe the names of the defunct members of that organization from their tombstones to your petitions, and you will stand a chance of getting what you ask for."

Seventeen Year Locusts.

The rush of the seventeen year locusts in Pike county, this state, and in the other counties in Pennsylvania and New York bordering on the upper Delaware, is said to exceed anything lurking within the memory of the oldest inhabitant. They are said to be literally swarming in that section. The air is filled with their singing, while branches of trees are weighed down and twigs broken with their weight. In many places they bend the grain and young corn to the ground, covering it as with a pall. The last visitation was in 1860, but was as nothing compared with the present plague.—*Scranton Republican.*

A trial of great interest and importance is in progress in the supreme court of New York between the two great telegraph companies of the country concerning the right to the exclusive use of Edison's duplex and quadruplex telegraphic apparatus. These are the remarkable inventions of T. A. Edison, of Newark, N. J., by which two and four messages may be sent by different operators over the same wire at the same time without interfering with each other. Each company claims under contract with the inventor. Edison estimates that the quadruplex patent is equivalent to adding fifty thousand miles to the Western Union company's lines. The most eminent patent lawyers in the country are engaged in the trial.

When the nation chose a lawful tribunal to render a lawful judgment between Mr. Tilden and Mr. Hayes, its decision was made the lawful decree of the nation, from which there could be no appeal.—*Phila. Times.*

Here are three distinct propositions and every one of them is untrue:

I. It was not a lawful tribunal because it was formed contrary to the Constitution.

II. It did not render a lawful decision. The decision it rendered was contrary both to the law and facts.

III. There is an appeal from it. The Electoral Commission act distinctly provided that no right of the parties to appeal to the courts should be affected by the proceedings.—*New York Sun.*

A lawyer in Philadelphia was recently obliged to make searches in the Courts against John Smith. Singularly enough the papers came back from the Common Pleas Court Office with a certificate that there were at that time no judgments whatever against John Smith. All of which goes to show either the exceptional honesty of the John Smith family, or the belief of creditors that between so many of the same name a judgment would be of little value. Under the circumstances John is entitled to the benefit of the doubt.

Gov. Robinson, of New York, uttered a striking truism when he declared that "the pathway of fraudulent elections is the pathway to national death." The sentiment is commended to the prayerful consideration of the Administration, and more especially to that of the 8 to 7 Electoral Commission, by which this dangerous pathway was so conspicuously trod a few months since.

It is related of Thomas H. Benton, that a gentleman whose guest he was, went up to his room on the morning after he had made a speech, taking a newspaper containing a very laudatory notice of his remarks. "Have you read it, sir? Does it do justice to the subject?" asked the host. "I know all about it, sir," replied Benton, with great dignity, "I wrote it all myself."

The Law on Hangings.

"Whenever, hereafter, any person shall be condemned to suffer death by hanging for any crime of which he shall have been convicted, the said punishment shall be inflicted upon him within the walls or yard of the jail of the county in which he shall have been convicted; and it shall be the duty of the Sheriff or Coroner of the said county to attend and be present at such execution, to which he shall invite the presence of a physician, the District Attorney of the county, and twelve reputable citizens who shall be selected by the Sheriff; and the said Sheriff shall, at the request of the criminal, permit such ministers of the Gospel, not exceeding two, as he may name, and any of his immediate relatives, together with such officers of the prison and such of the Sheriff's deputies which said Sheriff or Coroner in his discretion may think it expedient to have present; and it shall only be permitted to the persons above designated to witness the said execution: Provided, That no person under age shall be permitted on any account to witness the same. And after the execution, the said Sheriff or Coroner shall make oath or affirmation in writing that he proceeded to execute the said criminal within the walls or yard aforesaid at the time designated by the death warrant of the Governor; and the same shall be filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Oyer and Terminer of the aforesaid Court, and a copy thereof be published in two or more newspapers, one, at least, of which shall be printed in the county where the execution took place.

The astute lawyers who have prepared the British case just submitted to the Halifax International Fishing Commission seem to have acted on the idea of asking a great deal more than they expect to get. They probably expect to "fall" before the final bargain is reached, and they will certainly "fall" a long figure in price before they reach a figure this country will agree to for anything it is supposed to have gained in the fisheries business. The price *asked* amounts to nearly as much as the entire Geneva Alabama Claims award—and this is, perhaps, a sufficient statement of its absurdly groundless nature. That award was $15,500,000, paid to settle one of the most momentous international questions of modern times. Now the thrifty Canadians are asking $14,800,000 for twelve years' participation in the fisheries. Canada wants a million dollars a year, and Newfoundland $233,333.33⅓ for permitting the Yankee fishermen to catch fish off their coasts, and we are kindly informed that six years' back pay on this account are now due. It is no wonder that the weather indications predicted "lower temperature" yesterday morning, when this cool proposition came from the Eastward.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

Sixteen sea lions from the coast of Mexico were received from San Francisco, Cal., at the New York Aquarium on Saturday. They were captured by the expedition sent by Messrs Coup & Reiche from San Francisco, on board a steamer chartered for the purpose, under command of Captain John Mullett. He took with him 15 men, well skilled in throwing the lasso, and with their assistance managed to secure the animals at early dawn, while they were yet asleep on the rocks. The work was attended with much difficulty and danger, and the party never caught more than one lion in a day. Of the lot received, two are for the Brighton Aquarium, two for the Paris Acclimatization Society, and two for Amsterdam; the remaining eight will be divided between the New York and Coney Island Aquaria. Among them is a female with young, which will be kept in this city. The largest weigh fully 1600 pounds, and are over nine feet long.

It is claimed that silver should be remonetized, and that the bonds should be redeemed in silver coin, because the Government has no right to throw away the legal advantage it possesses of paying its debts in a cheaper currency than gold. It is claimed also by the same economists that silver, when remonetized will not be cheaper than gold, but will at once advance in value up to the gold standard. Plain people who endeavor to reconcile these two positions as parts of a coherent argument become confused. All legislation affecting the value of money as between debtors and creditors, being arbitrary is an absolute wrong, and should not find favor anywhere.—*Ledger.*

The Vicksburg *Herald* says it is unjust for the Southern press to oppose Mr. Randall's election to the Speakership on the charge that he is opposed to the Southern Pacific Railway. The *Herald* says: "We know this charge to be false, for we have within the last week heard Senator Lamar remark that if he was a member of the House he would support Mr. Randall for the Speakership, and it is well known that Senator Lamar is ardently in favor of this great Southern enterprise. He is convinced that Mr. Randall has been unjustly and ungenerously assailed."

Dan Voorhees will next year canvass Indiana for the United States Senate in opposition to Morton. The Louisville *Courier-Journal* says it "will attract as much attention as the famous struggle between Lincoln and Douglass in 1858. On its result great things will depend; because, if Mr. Voorhees unseats Morton, finally redeeming the State, Indiana will appear at the front in 1880 as the leading Democratic State in the Union." This, with a few things that have happened in the past few days, of course means Hendricks for President.

Among the supplies to the State for which proposals are asked is coal to the amount of 400 tons for capitol use. We understand that this coal is neither inspected nor weighed, so that a large supply of slate and worthless material is annually palmed off upon the State, and 75 tons of this kind of trash now remain in the capitol cellars, having been bought for good coal. This needs some inquiry down stairs. Is there anybody in Harrisburg with the nerve and honesty to make it?—*Altoona Sun.*

The experience of some of the prisoners in the New York Tombs is eclipsed by that of an Indian in Ayacucho, Peru, who had been waiting in jail for twenty years to be tried for murder. He killed a man in a street fight, and the regular penalty for his crime is five years at hard labor on the guano islands. His case was called in May last, and he was convicted and sentenced. The President of Peru has ordered an inquiry into the matter.

The Board of Pardons held a protracted session on Saturday night to consider the applications for the commutation of the sentences of Thomas Duffy, James Carroll, Hugh McGehan, James Boyle and James Roarity, the murderers of Benjamin F. Yost, and Thomas Munley, murderer of Thomas Sanger; also, Alexander Campbell and John Donahoe, murderers of Morgan Powell, and Michael J. Doyle, murderer of John P. Jones. All these are Mollie Maguires, sentenced to be hanged June 21st.

The Board finally decided to refuse all the applications. Six executions are at Pottsville and four at Mauch Chunk. The case of Edward Kelly, one of those to die at the latter place, was not before the Board.

Spots upon the sun do not visibly diminish its brilliancy, but spots, pimples or blotches upon the face, neck or arms seriously detract from female beauty. They may, however, be completely removed by the daily use of Glenn's Sulphur Soap. Depot, Crittenton's 7 6th Ave., N. Y. Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, black or brown, 50 c. June.

MARKET REPORTS.

BLOOMSBURG MARKET.

Wheat per bushel	$ 2.00
Rye "	.75
Corn, new, "	.60
Oats, " "	.40
Flour per barrel	10.00
Cloverseed	7.00
Plaaseed	1.80

THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, FRIDAY, JUNE 23, 1877

Rail Road Time Table.

LACKAWANNA & BLOOMSBURG RAIL ROAD

	NORTH.	SOUTH.
Accommodation Train,	6.45 A. M.	7.52 A. M.
Mail Train	7.38 A. M	4.49 P. M
Express Train	1.50 P. M.	11.57 A. M
" "	6.56 P. M.	

CATAWISSA RAIL ROAD.

	NORTH.	SOUTH
Accommodation Train	6.38 A. M.	7.37 P. M.
Regular Express	4.06 P. M.	11.32 A. M.

Through cars on Express train either to New York or Philadelphia. Accommodation train runs between Catawissa and Williamsport.

Mrs. Bassett, of Danville, who cut her throat on Sunday week, died last Monday.

Times must be getting bad indeed, for tramps have taken to stealing the hats and coats from scarecrows. Poor tailoring establishments.

After the first of next month you can catch black bass—that is to say you can legally fish for them—and you can also shoot wood-cock if they are to be found—and hit.

A yearling fawn was chased by a small dog into the town of Hughesville, Lycoming county, one day last week, was captured without injury and placed in a barn yard for safe keeping.

All the world over, Baby governs. Yet often times disease will overcome the Baby and then it is that Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup proves its worth by conquering the disease. Price 25 cents per bottle.

Snake stories are getting worse and worse. Here's Franklin county claiming a black snake thirteen feet long. And, a Delaware man says he killed one seventeen feet, eight inches in length! That settles us.

Two fishermen to every trout in the stream went up Loyalsock this week. It would require almost as great a miracle as that recorded in the New Testament to make the trout go around this spring.—*Muncy Luminary.*

E. P. Kisner committed an assault and battery on J. S. Sanders of the Hazleton *Sentinel*, recently, and was sentenced by Judge Harding of the Luzerne Courts, to pay a fine of $5 and costs for the amusement. Cheap enough.

John Struthers, of this town, who has been in jail at Wilkes Barre for some time past, charged with being implicated in the murder of a young man named Litts, has been released. The prosecution was abandoned for want of sufficient evidence against him.

No less than seven mine accidents occurred in various places near Scranton, in one day, recently, two resulting fatally, and all arising from the fall of the roof in mines. This would seem to indicate either carelessness or a gross neglect of careful inspection.

Rye is reported in some localities of such exceeding height, that it is becoming a matter of doubt whether, if step-ladders are not used in cutting it, the straw can be stowed away in barns of ordinary size. Eight feet high and growing fast is the latest.

Chemists and assayers seem to be at odds concerning the dangerous properties of Paris Green, some insisting that it cannot be handled with safety, others that it can. After the season for using it has passed, we may ascertain the true inwardness of the matter.

An exchange deprecates the cooking of strawberries, insisting that they are spoiled thereby. It says: In its native state the strawberry is luscious and refreshing, but considered as a short cake or a pie is an abomination. We are inclined to the belief that this view of the case is the correct one. All ripe fruits are better uncooked.

The editor of the *Wyoming Democrat* met with a severe accident, last week, by having his left hand caught in the machinery of a press. The first two fingers were completely severed. We sympathise most heartily with the gentleman in his trouble, which is the more to be regretted as it will interfere with the business of his office for a long time to come.

The diurnal fisserostral birds of the family hirundinidæ are commonly called swallows, we are informed by an erudite exchange. Great Cæsar! what a world of sorrow this would have been if some blessed fellow hadn't thought of calling them swallows? Just think of having to speak of "those graceful diurnal fiss,"—but no, the thought is agonizing.

On Thursday of last week Dr. B. F. Gardner, assisted by Drs. Montgomery and Case, removed from the left breast of Mrs. George Brown, of Mifflin township, a schirrous tumor of large size which had been growing for some two or three years. Mrs. Brown, who is fifty four years of age, endured the operation with remarkable fortitude and is doing well.

People who are temporary sojourners in lock-ups had better refrain from setting fire to those institutions. George Hamilton tried it in Shickshinny, recently, and in addition to the risk of burning himself to death, was sentenced to pay a fine of $10 and undergo solitary confinement, at hard labor, in the penitentiary for four years. George will never experiment again in that line we are sure.

Numerous criminal acts have been committed of late by tramps—assaults, robberies and incendiarism—and, in one case at least, murder. Farmers and others living in isolated places would be wise to see that their buildings are securely fastened and, also to prevent any strange men from hanging about their premises. The majority of these traveling pests are thieves, if not worse, and will bear careful watching.

It was our privilege last week to be shown through the office of the *Scranton Republican*. The proprietor, Joseph Scranton, is an energetic editor and his establishment is complete in every particular, containing a book bindery and ruling machinery and an extensive jobbing department. He has recently put in a new press at a cost of $2500. Notwithstanding the political complexion of the *Republican*, it is about the best daily published in this section of the state.

A new feature is reported in the case of Frank A. Beamish now awaiting sentence for forging a tax duplicate.

Ex-Constable Farrell, whom Beamish employed to serve the tax warrants, has confessed that he and a confederate obtained possession of the tax duplicate, tore out the leaves, and kept $1.500. The confession is written, sworn to, and will be delivered to the court.

This, of course, is intended to benefit Beamish. It would be interesting to know how Farrell's confession was obtained.

Few persons understand fully the reason why wet clothing exerts such a chilling influence. It is simply this: Water, when it evaporates, carries off an immense amount of heat, in what is called the latent form. One pound in vapor contains as much heat as nine or ten pounds of liquid water and all this heat must, of course be taken from the body. If our clothes are moistened with three pounds of water, that is if by wetting they are three pounds heavier, these three pounds will, in drying, carry off as much heat as would raise three gallons of ice-cold water to the boiling point. No wonder that damp clothes chill us.

A lovely landscape all dotted over with unsightly boulders is not more unpleasant to the sight than is a human face disfigured with Bumps and Pimples, those prime evidences of impurity of the blood. Dr. Bull's Blood Mixture will remove all such disfigurements promptly.

The suit of Prevost vs. Gorrell, concerning alleged damages to the mines of the latter in Conyngham Township, and involving about $200,000, is yet on trial at Pittsburg. The suit commenced last May, and will probably continue three weeks longer. The jury ought to understand the case in that time,—if the Judge and lawyers do.

On Wednesday last while a party of boys were fishing in the stream about Eves' woolen mill in Greenwood township, a son of Shadrach Eves fell in and before he could be rescued had gone over the dam and was drowned. After a half hour's search his body was found in the creek below the dam. He was about eight years old.—*Rep.*

Seven additional Coal and Iron policemen arrived in town on Wednesday and proceeded at once to the jail. This increase in the number of guards was, we presume, made in view of the rumors afloat concerning the rescue of the prisoners. The whole police force of the town and five additional men patrolled the streets at night and will continue to do so until after to night.

Our Wilkes Barre exchanges inform us that Beck and Fedder of Mifflin Township have been found guilty of robbing the L. & B. depot at Hicks' Ferry a few months ago, and that the former was sentenced to two years and ten months in the Penitentiary and the latter to two years. Both are under indictments for similar offences committed in this county.

Hiram McHenry whose arm was amputated by Dr. Gardner on Tuesday of last week, is still at the house of E. E. Orvis Esq., in this town. Up to this time no very unfavorable symptoms have been exhibited. The process of sloughing seems to be quietly going on, with indications of a favorable result. Though not yet out of danger his friends have reason to hope for his ultimate recovery.

NEXT WEEK AT THE NORMAL SCHOOL.

The closing exercises at the Normal School will take place on Wednesday June 27th at two o'clock p. m. and there will be a public exhibition in the Hall at four o'clock. The commencement exercises will be held on Thursday the 28th at ten o'clock in the morning.

The Alumni Association will meet in Normal Hall on Thursday afternoon at two o'clock.

A correspondent of the New York *Herald* gives the following hints upon keeping cool. "Open your windows between 6 and 7 o'clock in the morning for ventilation, and then close them, as also the blinds, and keep them closed all day. A house should be regulated like a refrigerator, which, if the doors are kept tightly shut, will retain its coldness, but if it is thrown open will soon have the same temperature as the air without." Good philosophy and worth a trial.

Chief of Police Woodward received a a telegram on Tuesday afternoon, from Hunlock's Creek, Luzerne county, stating that a horse had been stolen at that place, and giving a description of the animal. During the afternoon two men passed through town driving one horse and leading another and these were thought to be the thieves. Accordingly a constable started in pursuit, brought them back, took them to Esq. Brower's office and then it was discovered that they were not the right parties. They were set at liberty and went on their way rejoicing.

School Directors and Auditors will find the following decision of Prof. Wickersham, State Superintendent of Common Schools, to be interesting reading. It can be found on page 411 of the *School Journal*, for this year:

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
HARRISBURG, May, 1877.

School Boards must at the close of the School Year prepare two statements of the financial accounts of their respective districts; one fully itemized, for the Auditors, and another, more concise, for publication; and all School Boards must under the penalty of three hundred dollars publish a similar statement.

We have to record yet another sudden death, that of Mrs. E. B. Beidleman, which occurred on Saturday morning last at about half past eight. Mrs. Beidleman had been working in the garden, had returned to the house and was engaged in some culinary duty when she suddenly dropped to the floor, and when found by her daughter, a few moments later, was dead. Heart disease was the cause of death. Her husband and several children are left to mourn their sad bereavement. The funeral took place on Monday afternoon and the remains were followed to the grave by a sorrowing concourse of friends and relatives. Mrs. Beidleman lacked a few days of being fifty four years of age.

The horse driven by Joseph P. Conner, at the time of the accident which resulted in his death, was seized with a mad fit, a few days ago, and after running about frantically and partly demolishing a shed, finally rushed into the tan yard and fell into a vat. It seems quite probable that the animal may have had such a fit while Mr. Conner was driving, and in its mad phrensy plunged headlong down the bank into the canal. This would seem to account for the mystery which has hung over the death of Mr. Conner, for he was known as a good driver and a vigorous and quick witted man. A very good plan indeed would be to shoot that horse, before another opportunity offers for further destruction of property or loss of life.

The sorrowful duty devolves upon us, this week, of announcing the sudden death of Isaiah B. Mendenhall, a young man of high character and excellent abilities, a son of Elias Mendenhall the well known merchant of this town. The young man was last week at his father's mills in Jackson township, attending to business matters, and on Thursday morning went into the woods for recreation. He did not return to dinner, but this excited no suspicion; his continued absence, however, finally gave rise to alarm and a search was instituted and kept up during the night. At about ten o'clock on Friday morning his lifeless body was found lying in a cart path, the spot having several times been passed in the darkness by the eager searchers. A card affixed to a tree and perforated with bullet holes showed that he had been shooting at a mark and while so engaged he, in some inexplicable manner, accidentally shot himself. His death must have been instantaneous as there were no evidences of a struggle and the body lay as if in repose upon the turf. An inquest was held and a verdict of "accidental death" rendered. The body was brought to town on Friday night. On Sunday the funeral services were held in St. Paul's church, and the old choir, of which the deceased was formerly a member, sang by special request. The church was filled to its utmost capacity by the numerous relatives and still more numerous friends of him whose career had closed so early and so sadly. Never, perhaps, in this town have the solemn words of Scripture "In the midst of life we are in death," come home with more force and pertinence than in those touching burial services. The body was laid for its long rest in Rosemont Cemetery, where the winds of summer will murmur a requiem among the leaves, and the flowers will nod their perfumed heads in sorrow for the loved one now, alas, oblivious of their sweetness.

Mr. Mendenhall was but twenty six years of age,—in the flower of youth—and his passing away will leave a void not easy to fill in the hearts of his loving family. To them Time alone can bring consolation, and relief from the bitterness of grief.

Our genial friend A. E. Miller formerly of the Exchange Hotel, has been rusticating among the grave yards of Wayne county. While in Mount Pleasant Township of that county, he discovered the grave of Samuel Meredith, the first Treasurer of the United States, which he represents to be in a ruinous condition.

The *Wayne Co. Herald* says:

Last week we copied a letter from a Honesdale correspondent to the New York *Times*, concerning the neglected grave at Belmont, Mt. Pleasant township, this county, of the first Treasurer of the United States. The letter suggested that a monument should be erected over the last resting place of Mr. Meredith and his wife, as a fitting tribute to the world and public services of the former. In case this should be done, the following inscription which has been furnished us by Samuel Reese Meredith, a great-grand-son of Treasurer Meredith, would be very appropriate:

"IN MEMORIAM.
Samuel Meredith,
Patriot Soldier and Statesman,
The friend of Washington,
Born in the
City of Philadelphia, Penn.
1741;
Died at
Belmont, Mt. Pleasant twp. Wayne Co. Pa.,
Feb'y 10, 1817,
Aged 76 years.

Signer non-Importation Resolutions, Nov. 7, 1765; Deputy of Provincial Convention, Jan. 23, 1775; Member Committee of Correspondence, May, 1775; Major 3d Pennsylvania Battalion, 1776; Trenton, Princeton, Brandywine, Germantown; Brigadier General, Pennsylvania Militia, April 5 1777; Member Penn'a Assembly, Nov. 6, 1778 to Oct. 1, 1779; Member Continental Congress, Nov. 1786 to Nov. 1788; Surveyor Port of Philadelphia, Aug. to September 1789; First Treasurer of the United States, Sept. 30, 1789 to Oct. 31, 1801; President Royal Society Ancient Britons; Gave $50,000 to the Cause of Independence.

MARGARET CADWALADER,
beloved wife of
General Samuel Meredith;
born in the
City of Philadelphia,
1750,
Died at
Belmont, Mt. Pleasant twp. Wayne Co. Pa.
1820,
Aged 70 Years.

"Experience teaches me, my dear husband, that true happiness can alone be found in the bosom of Independence."—Jan. 1777.

THE NEW JAIL.—Upon the recommendation of successive grand juries the Commissioners determined to build a new jail. Excursions were made to other counties to examine their prisons. Plans were asked for, numbers produced and after lengthy and *learned* examination, the poorest was accepted, because the author was "in the Ring." In hot haste and to the surprise of everybody a new location was purchased, and the *highest* bid accepted. Since the Court's injunction, however, the Commissioners seem determined to do nothing. Like a lot of sulky boys, if they cannot carry out their schemes in their own way, they seem determined that nothing at all shall be done, forgetting that they are the *servants* of the people, and not their *masters*. But if a new jail is not to be built, why is a jail tax being collected? The ordinary tax is enough for ordinary purposes, and it is not advisable to have a large surplus in the Treasurer's hands which could be used for speculative purposes by interested persons. Stop the tax or build a proper jail on the present ground.

We find in the *Jeffersonian* the following suggestions which are worth consideration:

Considerable complaint has been made, recently, by citizens who attend church regularly, of the miserable ventilation in some of our churches, and the bad effect it had upon the audiences, in close, warm weather. The sextons in some instances, open their churches late on Sunday morning, and do not pay that regard for the comfort of the audiences that they should. If the auditorium of a church building is well aired and properly ventilated on the Saturday previous to holding Sunday services, and then opened again on Sunday morning as early as possible, the difference in the temperature of the building will be found to be astonishing. If, however, the churches are kept closed during the week, with the hot sun striking the outside walls and windows, and are opened only a short time before the morning services begin on Sunday, nothing else than a bake-oven temperature can be expected.

An ingenious swindler made his appearance on the street, last Wednesday, and succeeded in gulling a number of credulous persons who doubtless thought they could see a chance to make money rapidly. This fellow professed to sell jewelry at merely nominal prices and began operations by returning to purchasers not only their money but more than they invested. When an eager bidder handed up $5 he received an article of jewelry and $10 in money. Of course bidders became plenty, but only a very few got their money back. When the man had accumulated quite a number of five dollar bills, he put them in his pocket, and drove away. He shortly afterward made his appearance in front of the Central Hotel but none of his victims had anything to say to him. We have frequently heard of this chap and have wondered that he has not come to grief. Those who lose their money are generally unwilling to make their losses public.

It may not be generally known that the laws of Pennsylvania provide a fine of not less than five dollars or more than one hundred dollars cost for willfully entering any orchard, garden, hot-bed or green house, clubbing, stoning, breaking or otherwise injuring fruit or ornamental trees, or willfully trespassing upon, walking over, beating down or tramping upon, or otherwise injuring any grass, grain, vines, vegetables or other growing crops; and in default of payment of said fine, the offender may be committed for not less than twenty nor more than sixty days. Fruit stealing, or the willful taking or carrying away fruits, vegetables, fruit or ornamental trees, is declared by law to be a misdemeanor, and any person convicted thereof in the court of quarter sessions, shall be fined not exceeding fifty dollars, and be imprisoned not exceeding sixty days.

THE MASONIC PICNIC.—On Tuesday last there was a grand rally of the Masonic fraternity of Catawissa,—their wives and children, at John's woods, about two miles from that town. The day was fine, the preparations complete, and young and old enjoyed themselves. The band gave excellent music,—the swings were in constant use, and various games played by our grand parents were revived. After an excellent dinner an able address on Free-Masonry was read by A. C. Smith Esq. Among the throng we met Mr. Gwin,—now 85 years old and probably the oldest Mason in this section of the State. After supper, the happy crowd returned to their several homes, thankful for the pleasure the occasion afforded. When Catawissa undertakes a thing she does it right.

It is claimed that Francis Murphy, the great temperance champion, is a Democrat. All right. The more he does for the cause of temperance, the better it is for the Republicans. Isn't that so?—*Rep. Exchange.*

Certainly. The more Republicans there are saved from destruction the better for that party. When they adopt Murphy's temperance views the more likely they will be to adopt his political views also. So the chances are two fold in their favor.

A little child of Mrs. Prince, just beginning to walk and lisp a few words, who was playing in a bed room up stairs Sunday afternoon, was heard to say "bite, bite, bite!" by her sister down stairs, who went at once to inquire the cause; when to her surprise, she found the little one chasing a copperhead snake around the room. Mrs. Prince with poker and shovel in her hand soon dispatched his snakeship although with some difficulty. The snake, it is supposed, climbed up by a grape vine which connected with the window. It is very fortunate that the child was discovered before the snake grew tired of the sport and turned upon its pursuer.—*Mountain Echo.*

Items.

Lady Sterling Maxwell (the Right Honorable Mrs. Norton), the novelist, is dead, aged 69 years.

The Rev. John S. C. Abbott, the historian, died at Fair Haven on Sunday, aged seventy-one years.

Six murderers were hanged on Friday, three in New Orleans, one in Dayton, Ohio, one in Marion, Ark., and one in Newman, Georgia.

Four drunken men were drowned in the Passaic river, New Jersey, a few days ago. Another argument against mixing liquors.

By the bursting of a mill dam in Norwich, N. J., on the 14th inst, a fishing party of ten persons was precipitated through a sluiceway and four drowned add two fatally injured.

It is stated that the Director of the Mints, in his next annual report, will recommend the coinage of a two-dollar gold piece, to take the place of the two-dollar-and-a-half gold piece.

In Dixon, Ill., Rev. S. H. McGhee was found guilty, last week, of poisoning his wife and was sentenced to fifteen years imprisonment. Illinois must have a nice code of laws if a convicted murderer can get off with fifteen years imprisonment.

George Rignold, the well known actor, and his wife, who were stopping at a New York hotel, were robbed a few days since, by a chambermaid, of money, jewelry and other property to the value of $8,000. The woman has thus far evaded arrest.

The entire freshman class of Princeton College were suspended on Saturday for hazing the entering class, serenading the tutors, and other extravagant demonstrations.

A landslide in Shockdale, N. Y., filled a creek, and turned the water in a different direction. The owner of a mill further down sues the farmer who owns the land on which the slide occurred, to compel him to restore the stream to its former condition.

On Thursday the workmen engaged in digging a cellar for a warehouse in Charles street, near Camden street, Baltimore, struck a mass of timber, very much decayed, which turns out to be one side of the hull of a small sized sailing vessel that was wrecked there more than a century ago.

Ex-United States Senator D. D. Pratt died at Logansport, Ind., on Sunday, of heart disease, aged 64 years. He was sitting in his chair dictating to his daughter, Mrs. E. S. Huntington, and feeling as well as usual. Suddenly he gave a gasp, and before his daughter could reach him, he was dead.

Two laborers named Gallagher and Lanigan, quarrelled near Stroudsburg, Pa., on Monday evening, and Gallagher threw Lanigan from a high bluff, killing him instantly. Some of the murdered man's friends subsequently caught Gallagher, and beat him so severely that his recovery is not expected.

George B. Johnson, late State Auditor of Louisiana, was summoned by the Grand Jury in New Orleans Tuesday, to testify to the whereabouts of certain books belonging to the Auditor's Office, which disappeared when the office was turned over to the Nicholl's Government. He refused to answer any questions, and will be arraigned before the Superior Criminal Court for contempt.

It Has Stood the Test.

If you doubt the wonderful success of Shiloh's Consumption Cure, give it a trial: then if you are not perfectly satisfied, return the bottle and we will refund the price paid. It has established the fact that Consumption can be cured, while for coughs, asthma, hoarseness, whooping cough, and all lung or throat troubles, there is nothing like it for a quick and positive cure, and it seldom fails. 10 cents, 50 cents and $1 per bottle. If your lungs are sore, or chest or back lame, use Shiloh's Porous Plaster price 25 cents. Sold by C. A. Kleim and N. J. Hendershott.

Dr. Shiloh's System Vitalizer is no doubt the most successful cure for Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint we have ever known, otherwise we could not guarantee it. In cases of consumption where general debility, loss of appetite and constipation exist, it will restore and regulate the system while Shiloh's cure allays the inflammation and heals the lungs. Price 75 cts. Sold by C. A. Kleim and N. J. Hendershott.

HACKMETACK, a rich and fragrant perfume. Sold by C. A. Kleim and N. J. Hendershott. April 6, '77-1y

DYSPEPSIA. DYSPEPSIA. DYSPEPSIA.

Dyspepsia is the most perplexing of all human ailments. Its symptoms are almost infinite in their variety, and the forlorn and despondent victims of the disease often fancy themselves the prey, in turn, of every known malady. This is due in part to the close sympathy which exists between the stomach and the brain, and in part also to the fact that any disturbance of the digestive functions necessarily disorders the liver, the bowels and the nervous system, and affects, to some extent, the quality of the blood.

E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron is a sure cure This is not a new preparation to be tried and found wanting; it has been prescribed daily for many years in the practice of eminent physicians with unparalleled success; it is not expected or intended to cure all the diseases to which the human family is subject, but is warranted to cure dyspepsia in its most obstinate form. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron never fails to cure. Symptoms of Dyspepsia are loss of appetite, wind and arising of the food, dryness of the mouth, heartburn, distension of the stomach and bowels, constipation, headache, dizziness, sleeplessness and low spirits. Try the great remedy and be convinced of its merits. Take only Kunkel's, which is put up only in $1 bottles. Depot 259 North Ninth street, Philadelphia. Advice by mail free, by sending 3 cent stamp. Try one bottle of Kunkel's Iron and be convinced of its merits. Sold by druggists and storekeepers every where.

WORMS. WORMS. WORMS.

Removed alive. Tape Worm removed alive in from two to three hours, with vegetable medicine. Head all passing from the system alive. No fee till head passes. The Doctor never fails to remove Tape, Seat, Pin and Stomach Worms. Ask your druggist for a bottle of Kunkel's Worm Syrup. Price $1 per bottle. It never fails, or send to Dr. Kunkel, 259 North Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa., for circular with full instructions, by enclosing 3 cent stamp for return of same. Kunkels Worm Syrup is used for children or adults with perfect safety, as it is vegetable. Buy it and try it.

WHERE TO ADVERTISE.

A. T. Stewart says the best advertising mediums he has ever found "are the old established organs of the two political parties, at the county seats throughout the Union." "These," he says "reach every family of the least account in their several counties, and are more carefully read than any other class of journals." If Mr. Stewart's judgment is of value, there is no difficulty in deciding which paper it is for the interest of business men to advertise in The COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, upon which this paper is partially founded, was established in 1836, and the COLUMBIAN now enjoys a wider circulation and greater prosperity than it ever did. It goes weekly into two thousand families in Columbia and adjoining counties, and by most of them is read from the first to the last line. It is the only recognised exponent of nearly five thousand Democratic voters in the county. It gives advertisements a tasty display, that makes them attractive to its patrons, thus ensuring greater certainty that they will perse them. While its circulation is undoubtedly much the largest in the county, the advertising rates of the COLUMBIAN are no higher than those of other papers with barely half and several not one-fourth the number of subscribers. Facts like these speak for themselves. No shrewd business man will neglect to insert his advertisements in the COLUMBIAN. tf

The New Town Hall at Ayer. The elegant structure is now complete. In beauty of design it surpasses anything of its kind in the State. Constructed of brick and dark marble it is as permanent as it is charming. The English architects have adorned it in subdued colors, which please without tiring the eye. Dr. J. C. Ayer built and gave it to the town in acknowledgment of the distinction they conferred upon him in taking his name. Although it is a generous gift, still the hearty good wishes of a whole people are of greater value, and the generous donor has doubtless secured them.—*Groton (Mass.) Journal.*

June 1 1m.

August Flower.

The most miserable beings in the world are those suffering from Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint. More than seventy-five per cent of the people in the United States are afflicted with these two diseases and their effects; such as Sour Stomach, Sick Headache, Habitual Costiveness, Palpitation of the Heart, Heart-burr, Water-brash, gnawing and burning pains at the pit of the Stomach, yellow skin, coated tongue and disagreeable taste in the mouth, coming up of food after eating, low spirits, &c. Go to Moyer Bros., and get a 75 cent bottle of AUGUST FLOWER or a sample bottle for 10 cents. Try it. Two doses will relieve you.

April 27, 77-1y jl

Business Notices

Gents' Fancy Shoes at E. M. Knorr's.

For Fans and Parasols go to Lutz & Sloan's.

Buy goods at Clark & Wolf's.

For Reaper repairs go to Harman & Hassert's.
June 8 4w.

Paris Green in quantities to suit purchasers at Moyer Bros.

STOVE WOOD FOR SALE.

Ent Brothers, at Light Street, will deliver in Bloomsburg, Espy or Orangeville, Slabs sawed into 16 inch lengths for $1.50, $2.00 or $3.00 a load. June 22-3w

To save money buy of Clark & Wolf.

FOR SALE.—A desirable property on Fifth street, Bloomsburg. House new. Possession given immediately. Apply to
R. R. LITTLE, Bloomsburg, Pa.
June 15-2w

A large lot of Sponges and Chamois Skins just received at Moyer Bros.

The Musical College at Freeburg, Pa., commences its Summer session of six weeks July 31st. Send for circular.
F. C. MOYER,
June 22-2w* Director.

Parasols and Fans at Clark & Wolf's.

The Rockford Watch, the best American time keeper made for the price, can now be had at Louis Bernhard's Jewelry store.
June 22, '77-4f

There is a large and increasing demand for Moyer Bros.' delicious Ice Cream Soda. Their Syrups are the purest, richest and best in town.

Lasting Gaiters, $1.00 at McKinneys.

Linens and Cambrics at Clark & Wolf's.

Best value in Clothing can now be found in all the latest styles of Summer Clothing at the most astonishing low prices.
Men's Suits from $4.00.
Youth's Suits from $3.00.
Boy's Suits from $2.00.
Call and be convinced that the best place to buy your Clothing is at D. Lowenberg's.

Those Key West Cigars at Moyer Bros.' cannot be excelled. None but the best tobacco is used in their manufacture and they are well made.

$1.25 Foxed Gaiters at McKinney's.

Fancy Goods at Clark & Wolf's.

For Linen Dress Goods and Trimmings go to Lutz & Sloan's.

NEW GOODS

just received a large lot of spring styles of Shoes at E. M. Knorr's.

For a Nobby Shirt go to
For a stylish Suit go to
For the latest style of Hrt go to
For the newest styles in Neck Wear
For fine India Gauze Shirts go to
Latest Styles, Lowest Prices,
can now be found at D. Lowenberg's

The reason why Moyer Bros. can sell the very best goods for such reasonable prices, is that they buy in such large quantities that they can afford to do so.

Corsets cheap at Clark & Wolf's.

"Down to Hard Pan" Boots and Shoes at McKinney's.

Gents' Buff Congress at E. M. Knorr's for $2.50.

FOR SALE.—A good second hand Reaper at Harman & Hassert's.
June 8 4w.

For ready-made Linen or Grass Cloth Dresses go to Lutz & Sloan's.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

The public is now informed that they can have a chance to select their SUMMER CLOTHING from the largest stock of Clothing ever seen in Bloomsburg. Call and see and judge for yourself and be convinced that the old reliable store is still ahead in selling at the lowest prices. D. Lowenberg.

Hand-made Shoes at McKinney's.

WANTED.—Two girls to learn the tailoring trade. Wm. Y. Kester. Apr.27tf

You can get shilling Plaids for 8 cents per yard at Lutz & Sloan's.

Ladies' fine Shoes, all widths and sizes at McKinney's.

Have you tried Kirby's WildCherry Cough Balsam? A very palateable compound for the various affections of the throat and lungs it has been used with success, in seven cases of asthma giving instant relief and in many cases effecting a permanent cure. Price 50 cents per bottle and positively warranted to give entire satisfaction or money refunded.
Kirby's Magic Relief for the instant cure of severe and acute pains.
Kirby's Tasteless Worm Lozenges, pleasant, safe and effectual.
Kirby's Horse and Cattle Powders are the best powders for stock, manufactured. Try them and be convinced.
Kirby's Camphor Ice for sunburns, sore lips and chapped hands.
Gill's Billious and Liver Pills are recommended by the first Physicians.
The above preparations are for sale by all Druggists and dealers in medicine.
MOYER BROTHERS,
July 21, '76.-1y Wholesale Agents.

COAL! COAL!! COAL!!!

We are now offering the celebrated Susquehanna Coal Co's Coal at the following cash prices:
No. 6. $1.65 per ton on wharf.
No. 5. 2.65 per ton on wharf.
No. 2, 3 and 4. 2.90 per ton on wharf.
Blacksmith's Lump 2.90 per ton on wharf.
Bituminous 4.50 per ton on wharf.
35 cents per ton additional, for delivery to any part of the town.
Coal House Rates 15 cents per ton less.
No. 6. to Lime-burners $1.50 per ton.
Coal screened before leaving our yards and full weight guaranteed.
Orders left at I. W. McKelvy's Store, at our office, or sent through the mails will receive prompt attention.
Your patronage is respectfully solicited.
C. W. NEAL & BRO.
May 1, 1877.

STATEMENT

OF

BLOOMSBURG SCHOOL DISTRICT

FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 1st, 1877.

M. C. WOODWARD, Collector.

	DR.
To am't of duplicate for 1876-7	$10,041 58
" " balance on duplicate 1875-6	1,819 66
	$11,861 24

	CR.	DR.
By am't of exonerations	191 56	
" " p'd treasurer as per receipts	10,000 28	
" 2 per cent. comm'n "		
on $9,861 62	197 23	
" balance due d'strict	1,382 39	
	$11,861 96	
W. B. KOONS, Treasurer,		$ 74
To am't from former treasurer		
" am't from J. R. Evans, purchase money		325 00
" am't of State appropriation		895 16
" am't from M. C. Woodward, collector		10,000 28
		$11,319 18

	CR.	DR
By am't of orders on coupons cashed	10,333 63	
" 2 per cent. commission on $10,333 63	210 67	
Balance due d'strict	574 88	
	$11,119 18	

BUILDING FUND ACCOUNT, DR

To am't of tax for building purposes	$2,510 39
" am't p'd on J. R. Evans, sale of old Academy	325 00
" am't received of collector due on last settlement	752 09
" am't from former treasurer	2 19
	$3,589 67

	CR.	DR.
By exonerations	47 84	
" am't paid on bonds and int	1,361 00	
" collector's commission	49 30	
" treasurer's commission	52 67	
" balance pd. Rollins & Holmes for steam heater 3d st. school	1,050 00	
" alterations, painting, &c	370 66	
Balance due district	658 18	
	$3,589 67	

SCHOOL FUND ACCOUNT, DR.

To am't tax levied for school purposes	$4,531 19
" am't State appropriation	895 16
" am't from former treasurer	6 53
" am't received from former collector last settlement	1,076 33
	$9,779 22

	CR.	
By am't paid 17 teachers	$6,389 00	
" " paid janitors	496 00	
" " cleaning house, repairs	19 20	
" " advertising, August statement	70 00	
" " pd. Montour school dis.	47 83	
" " "Mt. Pleasant "	2 00	
" " paid for ink	9 00	
" " Secretary's salary	150 00	
" " paid treasurer's com'n	158 19	
" " paid collector's "	147 93	
" " pd 6 dr for sod journal	7 00	
" " pd. auditors, auditing school acc'ts for 2 years	9 00	
" " paid for coal	236 42	
" " of exonerations	143 52	
" " for insurance	168 75	
" " bal for sundries	70 49	
Balance due district	1,999 09	
	$9,509 23	

STATEMENT OF INDEBTEDNESS OF BLOOMSBURG SCHOOL DISTRICT, JUNE 1st, 1877.

Bond issued to Jacob Schuyler for lot due Aug. 1st, 1877	500 00	
Int. on same to June 1st, 1877	25 00	525 00
No. 3. Bond issued to J. S. Sterrer for building due Aug. 1, 1875	500 00	
Interest on same to June 1st, 1877	25 00	525 00
No. 5. Bond issued to J. S. Sterner for building due Aug. 1st, 1875	550 00	
Interest on same to June 1st, 1877	27 50	577 50
No. 7. Bond issued to John S. Sterner for building due Sep. 23, 1876	100 00	
Interest on same to June 1st, 1877	4 12	104 12
No. 8. Bond issued to J. S. Sterner for building due Sep. 23, 1876	100 00	
Interest on same to June 1st, 1877	4 12	104 12
No. 9. Bond issued to J. S. Sterner for building due Sep. 23, 1876	1,000 00	
Interest on same to June 1st, 1877	41 20	1,041 20
No. 10. Bond issued to J. S. Sterner for building due Sep. 23, 1876	300 00	
Interest on same to June 1st, 1877	12 36	312 36
No. 11. Bond issued to J. S. Sterner for building due Nov. 1, 1876	500 00	
Interest on same to June 1st, 1877	17 33	517 33
No. 12. Bond issued to J. S. Sterner for building due Nov. 24, 1876	1,000 00	
Interest on same to June 1st, 1877	24 67	1,024 67
No. 15. Bond issued to J. S. Stern for building due Jan. 15, 1873	170 00	
Interest on same to June 1st, 1877	24 63	194 63
No. 16. Bond issued to J. S. Sterner for building due Jan. 16, 1876	175 00	
Interest on same to June 1st, 1877	2 60	177 60
No. 17. Bond issued to J. S. Sterner for building due Feb. 9th, 1877	400 00	
Interest on same to June 1st, 1877	7 40	407 40
No. 18. Bond issued to J. S. Sterner for building due Feb. 9, 1877	250 00	
Interest on same to June 1st, 1877	4 45	254 45
No. 20. Bond issued to J. S. Sterner for building due Feb. 9, 1877	100 00	
Interest on same to June 1st, 1877	1 85	101 85
No. 21. Bond issued to J. S. Sterner for building due Feb. 9, 1877	100 00	
Interest on same to June 1st, 1877	1 85	101 85
No. 24. Bond issued to Rollins & Holmes for steam heater due Nov. 1, 1876	500 00	
Interest on same to June 1st, 1877	9 50	509 50
No. 25. Bond issued to Rollins & Holmes for steam heater due Nov. 1, 1876	500 00	
Interest on same to June 1, 1877	2 50	502 50
No. 26. Bond issued to Rollins & Holmes for steam heater, due Nov. 1, 1878	375 00	
Interest on same to June 1, 1877	1 88	376 88
No. 27. Bond issued to E. B. Brown due March 30, 1879	500 00	
Interest on same to June 1st, 1877	5 00	505 00
No. 28. Bond issued to E. B. Brown due March 30, 1879	500 00	
Interest on same to June 1, 1877	5 00	505 00
No. 30. Bond issued to E. B. Brown due March 30, 1879	100 00	
Interest on same to June 1, 1877	1 00	101 00
No. 31. Bond issued to E. B. Brown due March 30, 1879	100 00	
Interest on same to June 1, 1877	1 00	101 00
No. 32. Bond issued to L. Crevelline March 30, 1879	100 00	
Interest on same to June 1, 1877	1 00	101 00
No. 33. Bond issued to David Brown, due March 30, 1879	100 00	
Interest on same to June 1, 1877	1 00	101 00
No. 34. Bond issued

Agricultural.

Killing Weeds.

So long as eight million tons of useless weeds are raised annually by the farmers of the United States, we cannot urge too frequently the means for their destruction. It is not merely because the same amount of vegetable growth in useful crops would produce sixty million dollars, but for the constant hindrances which they offer to neat husbandry, their injury to young crops, and their seeds spoiling the sale of otherwise marketable products, that they should not be permitted to present such formidable drawbacks to good farming.

It is now well understood that the true way to clear out annual weeds from the soil, is by stirring it over and over through the summer, just often enough to break the sprouts and kill the young plants as they are coming to the surface; and that perennial weeds, and more particularly those that spread by the roots, are most easily and effectually destroyed by smothering and keeping them plowed under, with rare exceptions, as in the case of quick grass. There are four distinct methods in common employ; that is, by summer fallows, by the cultivation of hoed crops, by choking out with dense crops, and by hand labor. A rotation which shall combine these, will clear any farm of all weeds, under proper management.

The implements to be used, are the common plow, modified with the addition of a skim plow, or a small forward mold board for turning under weeds to some depth; a two-horse cultivator, Shares' harrow, or Randall's harrow for working at less depth; a common harrow for still more superficial work; and the Thomas smoothing harrow for sweeping wildly over the surface as the weeds are just peeping out, and for working through the rows of hoed crops and broadcasted or drilled grain fields.

There are two modes for extirpating annual weeds, which have been extensively adopted by farmers. One is by the planting of hoed crops, and the other by summer fallows. The latter is the easiest and most effectual, as it may be worked rapidly at all times through the season. The former is recommended on account of the value of the crop grown on the ground. The question as to which is best may be settled experimentally, whether the crop will repay the additional labor required for hill or drill culture.

A general truth, which will apply to all processes for killing weeds, is that they may be destroyed when just starting from the ground with one-tenth the labor required a week or two later, and one-twentieth of the work when fully grown. The farmer must therefore make provision to command ready labor at the critical time when it will accomplish the most, and it would be better to pay two or three dollars a day to laborers at the favorable moment, than only half a dollar a day after the weeds have grown.—*Country Gentleman.*

How to Kill Poultry Lice.

There is nothing that will so thoroughly eradicate those parasites known as roost lice, as cleanliness, and this is brought about by spreading a thick paste of lime whitewash, after the filth is removed, over the roosting poles, and about the building wherever these minute insects can claim a foothold, and they will claim a foothold in every crack and crevice, where they lodge during the day, always seeking lurking places, where they hide from the light in the day time, and come forth at night to prey on the bodies of the fowls. You need never look for them on the upper sides of the roosting poles, which are worn smooth by the feet of the birds, but examine the under part where there is some roughness, and look sharp and close, or perhaps you will overlook the mites. Do not expect to find anything as large as a small ant or see anything in motion. You will, perhaps, if you are experienced in the business, at length discover clustering about a small crack in the wood or around a knot hole, something that might or might not be called a dusting of flour, or rather whitish wood ashes, which upon closer examination resembles fine corn chaff. Be assured when you have discovered this that you have spotted your game. If you examine still farther in the crevice which you have discovered this signal, you will find hundreds and thousands, yes, I might say millions, of these tormenting insects clustering together, in what would appear to you a little dark mahogany bunch. Mash and dissolve this bunch with a stick, and you will behold several drops of fresh blood which the parasites have drawn from the veins of your fowls the night before. This they do regularly night after night, and as the cold weather approaches they seek hiding places on the bodies of the fowls, and feast continually, causing them to droop and become worthless. If hen houses are thoroughly cleansed and kept white-washed this evil is in a great measure avoided. The droppings should be removed once each week to be thorough, for the fowls shake and pick the vermin from their bodies at night in warm weather, and they feed and breed in manure and soon appear in swarms, myriads crawling upwards to the roosts, to seek the bodies of the fowl if left to their own way. At least three times through the summer season the houses and nest boxes should be gone through with and thoroughly cleansed and whitewashed outside and inside, and the droppings all removed from the floor, which should be sprinkled with wood ashes or air-slacked lime.

STARTING APPLE SEEDLINGS.—Nurserymen are divided in opinion in regard to keeping apple seeds during Winter. Some prefer to prepare the soil in Autumn and sow at once in shallow drills. Others pack in boxes with alternate layers of moist sand placed either in a cool cellar or out in the open air on the north side of the building where it will remain frozen until quite late in the Spring. As this seed germinates so readily and so early in the season, the latter is an excellent plan. At all events, sow the seed as soon as the ground is sufficiently dry to work nicely without danger of baking. Sow very shallow and keep the weeds down, as a matter of course. No one has ever yet grown good seedlings and a thrifty crop of weeds on the same soil at the same time. Strong one-year old seedlings are likely to be fit to graft; at two years old they should be excellent.

A HEN WALKER.—A Statesville genius has invented what he terms "a garden preserver or hen walker." The machine resembles somewhat the spur of a rooster, only considerable larger and is attached to a chicken's pedal extremities, at an angle of 45 degrees toward the ground. When the chicken with this instrument attached to its legs, enters the garden and begins to scratch for seed, as the foot is put forward in the act of scratching, the instrument catches in the ground, and the fowl is instantly walked out of the garden.—*Statesville Landmark.*

Miscellaneous

The Wonderful Worm.

A DANISH LEGEND.

Once upon a time—so says an old tradition—there dwelt in the land of Denmark two very high-born and wealthy young men, each equally rich and handsome, but one pious and good, the other wicked and blasphemous. The first was named Olsen, the last Kalf, and both loved a very beautiful lady named Christine. This young lady had, however, a very cruel step-mother, not much older than herself, who was suspected of understanding more than she should of the black arts. She was very much feared in the neighborhood, and had been seen wandering at unholy hours in places supposed to be haunted by evil spirits. She was also very handsome, with a weird, witch-like beauty, and remarkably jealous.

When she found that in her stepdaughter's presence neither Kalf nor Olsen took any heed of her, she grew furious, and having picked some quarrel with them, banished them from her house, and forbade them ever to enter its doors again. Discovering afterward that both of them had contrived to meet the beautiful Christine in the garden that adjoined the house, she accused her of improper conduct, and gave out in the neighborhood that she had locked her up in her own room until she could behave herself better.

The neighbors pitied Christine, but they were too much afraid of her step-mother, Gertrude, to interfere, or even to remonstrate. Olsen and Kalf haunted the outer walls of the house like ghosts, but saw nothing of the beautiful prisoner, and though they spoke to her father, who sat sunning himself in the doorway—he was very old and had grown childish since his marriage with the handsome witch Gertrude, he only nodded and shook his head and muttered to himself:

"Ah! she is safe at least from foolish young men. Ask me no questions and you shall hear no lies."

So the two young lovers went away in despair. Now Sunday came. The Sabbath; the day all God-fearing people should go to church; and Olsen did as he ought, and kneeling, prayed that God would at least reward his constant love by giving him Christine for his own; and it seemed to him, as he prayed, that he heard something whisper in his ear: "Do not fear; despite all the witches in the world, Christine shall be thine. Only deserve her and God's blessing, and have no fear."

But Kalf, instead of going to church, betook himself to the sea, where, sitting in his boat, he broke the Sabbath by fishing from sunrise to sunset; even while the church bells were ringing and all the good people going on their way, with their prayer books in their hands. But steadily as he fished, the very worst ill-luck attended this ungodly Kalf. Not a fish would bite his hook, and all the while a hideous, red-eyed worm, or water-snake followed his bait.

At last, when the fading twilight warned Kalf of supper time, he, in a rage, cried out to the worm, still striving to get the bait into its hideous mouth, "Come, then, since thou will be caught," and offering the worm the bait, drew it into his boat and tossed into his basket. As he trudged home, he met the wicked step-mother, Gertrude, demure as a nun, going home from church, her eyes downcast, her book in hand.

To insult her, he cried out, "Hi, Madam Gertrude, wilt thou have the fish I have caught for thy supper?" and he held the hideous worm toward her.

At the sight of it the witch-woman's cheek grew white, and she uttered a scream and fell fainting into the arms of her decrepit old husband. While the worm, lifting its head and writhing hideously, threw such a terrible look at all three that Kalf, with a degree of disgust and fear, cast it from him into the little stream that rippled through the village, and ran home as fast as his legs could carry him.

The worm he had cast into the stream sank out of sight for a while, but returned to the surface next day larger than before, and more hideous to look upon; and day by day, hour by hour, it grew larger and more frightful until it became a great fiery beast with a voice like a woman and a terrible appetite.

The whole village was in terror. It threatened destruction if it were not well fed, and demanded the milk of nine cows and all the eggs that all the hens thereabout could lay for its breakfast.

Then, satisfied, it would sit upon a rock and cry, great tears splashing into the water.

Nothing could prevail against it, nor could it be driven away.

At last, seeing that it had some sense and seemed to have feeling, a wise man of the village was appointed to make it a speech, and request it to leave the little place and go to some larger town where there was ampler provision for its support.

The fiery beast answered very politely that it wished the town no ill, but that it must stay where it was, until the handsomest man in the place had three times kissed it courteously upon its mouth.

Now the handsomest man was Olsen, as all knew; but the question was whether he could be persuaded to kiss the lips of a fiery beast, with a mouth like a volcano, for the good of the town.

It was not only not pleasant, but dangerous; for it might be that the request for a kiss was merely a ruse, and that when once she had him near enough the fiery beast would swallow the handsome Olsen. But when his townsmen bore the news to the young man, he promised to do as the beast desired, and going to the river side, first received the promise that after the three kisses the fiery beast would no longer torment the poor people of the place, but would disappear and be seen no more of them.

A great crowd assembled on the banks of the little stream to see the kiss given. They watched with eager eyes and palpitating hearts as the hideous creature approached the spot on the shore where Olsen stood. Its eyes shone with a strange light. Its scaly sides glittered in the sun. It was awsome to look upon, but Olsen bowed his head, and gave it as courteous a kiss as though it had been the fairest lady in the land. And being kissed the beast fled away for a while, and returned, seeming to the gazers to be much milder and less fiery, and again awaited the kiss. For the second time Olsen pressed his lips to the creature's mouth.

And now every one could see a change. The fiery beast was fiery no longer, but a fair sort of mermaid, with golden hair floating all about her. And modestly and sweetly she proffered her lips for the third caress, and Olsen, bending low, and smiling, once more kissed her; and she stood upon the shore, no beast, but a fair woman, in whom all recognized the long unseen Christine.

And there she told her story how her witch of a step-mother, out of hate and envy, had transformed her into a worm and then into a fiery beast, that could not be restored unto her proper form, until the handsomest man in the place had kissed her thrice.

But having kissed her, and so having won her for his own, he had the power to punish the evil enchantress as he willed.

Thereupon Olsen, clasping his beautiful love in his arms, wreaked his vengeance on the cruel step-mother by changing her into a hideous stone-figure, with a grinning face, that still stands looking down upon the village, and married his Christine before the sun went down.

Dr Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup,

SEA WEED TONIC AND MANDRAKE PILLS.—These medicines have undoubtedly performed more cures of Consumption than any other remedy known to the American public. They are compounded of vegetable ingredients, and contain nothing which can be injurious to the human constitution. Other remedies advertised as cures for consumption, probably contain opium which is a somewhat dangerous drug in all cases, and if taken freely by consumptive patients, it must do great injury: for its tendency is to confine the morbid matter in the system, which, of course, must make a cure impossible. Schenck's Pulmonic syrup is warranted not to contain a particle of opium: it is composed of powerful but harmless herbs, which act on the lungs, liver, stomach, and blood, and thus correct all morbid secretions, and expel all the diseased matter from the body. These are the only means by which consumption can be cured, and as Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Sea Weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills are the only medicines which operate in this way, it is obvious they are the only genuine cure for Pulmonary Consumption. Each bottle of this invaluable medicine is accompanied by full directions. Dr. Schenck is professionally at his principal office, corner 6th and Arch streets, Philadelphia, every Monday, where all letters for advice must be addressed. June

VEGETINE.

He Says it is True.

SENECA FALLS, NOV. 9, 1876.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir—As you are an entire stranger to me, I want you to know what VEGETINE has done for me. Only those who have been raised from death's door can know the value of such a good medicine. I am 58 years of age. Three years ago I was taken sick with what the doctors called LUMBAGO. For weeks I was confined to my bed. I had three different physicians, without any help. I received no relief; I was a great sufferer; finally I became entirely helpless. The last doctor told me there was no help; he said he might possibly save my life by ejecting morphine in my arms and legs. The encouragement for saving my life by having this done was so small a chance I could not consent to run the risk. About this time my Son read your advertisement in our paper, a testimony of a person who had been very sick with about the same complaint and was cured. My son went right away to the apothecary store and bought a bottle of VEGETINE. Before I had used the first bottle I found great relief; I could move myself in bed. After taking three bottles I was able to sit up and move about my room. I continued taking the Vegetine, and I was in a few weeks restored to my former health. The VEGETINE saved my life after the physicians said there was no help for me. I have had no doctor since. If I feel unwell I take a dose of VEGETINE, and I recommend it to my friends.

Your Vegetine ought to be in every family. My doctor was surprised to see me in good health. He says VEGETINE is a good medicine. I tell him it cured me. He says, "IT IS TRUE." I cannot feel too thankful.

Very gratefully yours,
MRS. CATHARINE COONS.
Seneca Fal's, Seneca county, N. Y.

VEGETINE.

ALL DISEASES OF THE BLOOD. If VEGETINE will relieve pain, cleanse, purify and cure such diseases restoring the patient to perfect health after trying different physicians, many remedies, suffering for years, is it not conclusive proof if you are a sufferer, you can be cured? Why is this medicine performing such great cures? It works in the blood. In the circulating fluid. It can truly be called the Great Blood Purifier. The great source of disease originates in the blood, and no medicine that does not act directly upon it to purify and renovate, has any just claim upon public attention.

VEGETINE

WILL CURE

CANKER HUMOR.

ROCKPORT, March 31, 1876.

H. R. STEVENS:

Sir—Last fall my husband got me two bottles of your Vegetine to take for the Canker Humor, which I have had in my stomach for several years. I took it, and the result was very satisfactory. I have taken a good many remedies for the Canker Humor, and none seemed to help me but VEGETINE. There is no doubt in my mind that every one suffering with Canker Humor can be cured by taking Vegetine. It gave me a good appetite and I felt better in every respect.

Yours with respect,
MRS. ELIZA ANN POOLE.

VEGETINE

Nothing Equal to it.

SOUTH SALEM, MASS., NOV. 14, 1876.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir—I have been troubled with Scrofula, Cancer and Liver Complaint for three years. Nothing ever did me any good until I commenced using your VEGETINE. I am now getting along first rate, and still using the VEGETINE. I consider there is nothing equal to it for such complaints. Can heartily recommend it to everybody.

Yours truly,
Mrs. LIZZIE M. PACKARD.
No. 16 Larange St., South Salem, Mass.

VEGETINE thoroughly eradicates every kind of humor, and restores the system to a healthy condition.

VEGETINE

Prepared by H. R. Stevens, Boston, Mass.

Vegetine is sold by all druggists.

June 15, 77-1m

Ayer's

Hair Vigor,

For restoring Gray Hair to its natural Vitality and Color.

A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. *Faded or gray hair is soon restored to its original color, with the gloss and freshness of youth.* Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed. But such as remain can be saved for usefulness by this application. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous, and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely for a

HAIR DRESSING,

nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich, glossy lustre and a grateful perfume.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists,
LOWELL, MASS.
Oct. 13, 1876-1y

BLOOMSBURG TANNERY.

G. A. HERRING

RESPECTFULLY announces to the public that he has reopened

SNYDER'S TANNERY,
(old stand) Bloomsburg, Pa., at the Forks of the Espy and Light Street roads, where all descriptions of leather will be made in the most substantial and workmanlike manner, and sold at prices to suit the times. The highest price in cash will at all times be paid for

GREEN HIDES

of every description in the country. The public patronage is respectfully solicited.
Bloomsburg, Oct. 1, 1875-

WHERE TO ADVERTISE.

A. T. Stewart says the best advertising mediums he has ever found are the old established organs of the two political parties, at the several county seats throughout the Union." "There," he says "reach every family of the least account in their several counties, and are more carefully read than any other class of journals." If Mr. Stewart's judgment is of value, there is no difficulty in deciding which paper it is for the interest of business men to advertise in The COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, upon which this paper is partially founded, was established in 1836, and the COLUMBIAN now enjoys a wider circulation and greater prosperity than it ever did. It goes weekly into two thousand families in Columbia and adjoining counties, and by most of them is read from 13 first to the last line. It is the only recognized exponent of nearly five thousand Democratic voters in the county. It gives advertisements a tasty display, that makes them attractive to its patrons, thus ensuring greater certainty that they will peruse them. While its circulation is undoubtedly much the largest in the county, the advertising rates of the COLUMBIAN are no higher than those of other papers with barely half and several not one-fourth the number of subscribers. Facts like these speak for themselves. No shrewd business man will neglect to insert his advertisements in the COLUMBIAN it

CHEAP

JOB PRINTING

AT THE

COLUMBIAN OFFICE.

The Columbian Printing Establishment is amply supplied with the necessary Presses, Types and other material for executing all kinds of Printing at low rates and in the most expeditious and satisfactory manner.

CALL AT THE

Columbian Building,

COURT HOUSE ALLEY,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

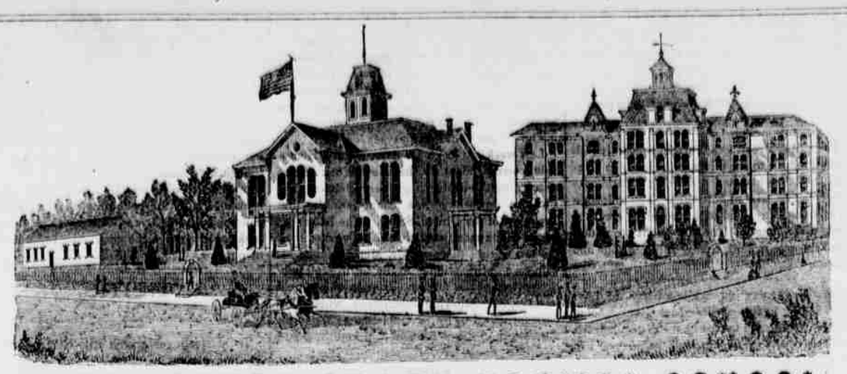
When special material is required it will be promptly obtained.

Books and Pamphlets,
Hand-Bills and Dodgers,
Large and Small Posters,
Letter and Bill Heads,
Envelopes with Business Cards,
Bussiness, Pic Nic, Wedding and Visiting Cards,
Programmes, Bills of Fare, &c.
Will all be supplied and excuted in superior style, at cheap rates and short notice.

The best workmen are employed and the best material will always be furnished.

A liberal share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

BLOOMSBURG, March 23, 1877. tf



BLOOMSBURG STATE NORMAL SCHOOL

SIXTH NORMAL SCHOOL DISTRICT.

Bloomsburg, Columbia County, Pennsylvania.

T. L. GRISWOLD, A. M., M. D Principal.

THIS SCHOOL, as at present constituted, offers the very best facilities for Professional and Classical learning.
Buildings spacious, inviting and commodious; completely heated by steam, well ventilated, lighted by gas, and furnished with a bountiful supply of pure, soft, spring water.
Location healthful, and easy of access. Teachers experienced, efficient, and alive to their work. Discipline, firm but kind, uniform and thorough. Expenses moderate. Fifty cents a week deduction to all expecting to teach. Students admitted at any time. Rooms reserved when desired.
Courses of study prescribed by the State:

I. Model School. II. Preparatory. III. Elementary. IV, Classical.

Adjunct Courses: I. Academic. II. Commercial. III. Course in Music. IV. Course in Art. V. Course in Physical Culture.

The Elementary, Scientific and Classical Courses are PROFESSIONAL, and Students graduating therein, receive State Diplomas, conferring the following corresponding Degrees; Master of the Elements; Master of the Sciences; Master of the Classics. Graduates in the other Courses receive Normal Certificates of their attainments, signed by the Officers of the Board of Trustees.
The course of Study prescribed by the State is liberal, and the Scientific and Classical courses are not inferior to those of our best Colleges.
The State requires a higher order of citizenship. The times demand it. It is one of the prime objects of this School to help to secure it, by furnishing intelligent and efficient Teachers for her Schools. To this end it solicits young persons of good abilities and good purposes,—those who desire to improve their time and their talents, as Students. To all such it promises aid in developing their powers, and abundant opportunities for well paid labor after leaving School. For Catalogue, address the Principal.

HON. WILLIAM ELWELL, President Board of Trustees.
COL. J. G. FREEZE, Secretary.
Sept. 8, '76.-1y

THE GREAT WEDDING CARD DEPOT.

THE LATEST STYLES IN

WEDDING INVITATIONS.

Prices lower than any House in the Country.

ORDERS BY MAIL PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

WM. H. HOSKINS,

STATIONER AND ENGRAVER,

913 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

April 7, '77.-tf.

BLOOM IRON WORKS,

HARMAN & HASSERT, Proprietors;

East Street, South side of L. & B. Railroad, Bloomsburg, Pa.

Respectfully call the attention of the public to the following statements: They manufacture all kinds of IRON and BRASS CASTINGS. They make the Celebrated Original and IMPROVED MONTROSE PLOWS, also all kinds of Repairs, such as Mold Boards Points, Landsides bolts, handles, &c. They also make

HEATING AND COOK STOVES

and are prepared to furnish all kinds of repairs, such as Grates, Fire Brick, &c., wholesale and retail. They make the **Improved Coal-saving Grate for the Wm. Penn Stove,** the most economical Grate in use. They are also prepared to furnish SAW AND GRIST MILL MACHINERY SHAFTING, PULLEYS, &c. They pay especial attention to the

Repairing of Threshing Machines, Reapers, &c.

The proprietors being practical mechanics, having had an experience of over thirty years, the publicare rely upon having all work entrusted to them done in the Best Manner and at Fair prices.
Jan. 26, '77-1y

NEW STOCK OF CLOTHING,

AND

Gentlemen's Dress Goods.

DAVID LOWENBERG

Invites attention to his large and elegant stock

Cheap and Fashionable Clothing,

at his store on

MAIN STREET, IN THE NEW BLOCK,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.,

where he has just received from New York and Philadelphia a full assortment of

MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING,

including the most fashionable, durable and handsome

DRESS GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

BOX,
SACK,
FROCK,
GUM,
AND OIL CLOTH,

COATS AND PANTS,

OF ALL SORTS SIZES AND COLORS,

He has also replenished his already large stock of

CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,
STRIPED,
FIGURED,
AND PLAIN VESTS,
SHIRTS,
CRAVATS
SOCKS,
COLLARS,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
GLOVES,
SUSPENDERS,
AND

FANCY ARTICLES.

He has constantly on hand a large and well selected assortment of

Cloths and Vestings,

which he is prepared to make to order into any kind of clothing, on very short notice, and in the best manner. All his clothing is made to wear and most of it is of home manufacture.

GOLD WATCHES AND JEWELRY,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, FINE AND CHEAP.

HIS CASE OF JEWELRY IS NOT SURPASSED IN THIS PLACE.

CALL AND EXAMINE HIS GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Clothing, Watches, Jewelry, &c.

DAVID LOWENBERG.

100,000

FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.

Facts for the Farmer—Facts for the Merchant—Facts for the Horseman—Facts for the Stock-raiser—Facts for the Poultry-keeper—Facts for the Bee-keeper—Facts for the Lawyer—Facts for the Laborer—Facts for the Fruit-raiser—Facts for the Gardener—Facts for the Doctor—Facts for the Dairyman—Facts for the Household—Facts for every family who wants to save money.

FACTS FOR AGENTS.

That this is the most important advertisement for you yet published, being the best chance to make money ever offered. The press endorses it, your own paper endorses it, everyone endorses it.

The Book of the Nineteenth Century.

Male and female agents coining money on it. Send to us at once and get circulars free. INGRAM, SMITH & BLACK, 731 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
April 4-1y

Important to Lawyers.

Justices of the Peace, Constables, Executors, Administrators, Guardian, Township officers, and business men generally.

We have on hand a large assortment of legal blanks for the use of Attorneys, Justices and Constable's blanks of all kinds, Note and Receipt books for Administrators &c.

PRICE LIST.

ATTORNEY'S BLANKS.

Precipe for Summons.
" Fi. Fa.
" " Rule to take Depositions.
" " " " choose Arbitrators.
2 cents apiece, or $1.75 per hundred.

Petition for Appointment of Guardian.
" " Citation
Rule to take Depositions.
Narr in Debt, with Confession,
" " Assumpsit.
Mechanics Lien.
4 cents each or $3.50 per hundred.
Petition for sale of Real Estate 8 cents each.

JUSTICES BLANKS.

Subpœnas, Summons, Warrants, Executions, 50 to 25 cents each.

Leases	5 cents each
Blue Deeds	10 " "
Parchment Deeds	15 " "
Agreements	5 " "
Orphan's Court Sales	20 for $1.50
Constable's Sales	3 cents each
Mortgage and Bond	12 " "
All kinds of Notes	1 " "

Receipts, Notes, School Orders, Poor Orders, Store Orders, neatly bound, constantly on hand, or made to order on short notice.

We are prepared to do neater job work than any other office in this county.

BROCKWAY & ELWELL,
Editors and Proprietors of the COLUMBIAN, Bloomsburg, Pa

THOMAS B. HARTMAN. ALBERT HARTMAN.

HARTMAN BROS.,

DEALERS IN

TEAS, CANNED FRUIT,
CIGARS,
TOBACCO,
SNUFF,
CONFECTIONERY.

Spices of all kinds, Glass & Queensware,

FINE GROCERIES,

Foreign and Domestic Fruits,

AND GENERAL LINE OF

Family Provisions.

Russell's Old Stand,

RUPERT BLOCK,

4th door below Market street, Bloomsburg, Pa.
Goods delivered to all parts of the town.
April 27, '77-tf

May 4, '77-3m

NOTICE.

From this date the Bloomsburg Gas Company will put in service pipes at first cost and furnish and set meters at four dollars each.
The company have on hand a lot of gas tar suited for painting roofs, and posts or other timbers placed under ground.
Price 75 cents per gallon or $3.50 per barrel.
Oc. 15,'76- C. W. MILLER, Sec

$777 is not easily earned in these times but it can be made in three months by any one of either sex, in any part of the country who is willing to work steadily at the employment that we furnish. $66 per week in your own town. You need not be away from home over night. You can give your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. It costs nothing to try the business. Terms and $5 Outfit free. Address at once, H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.
Feb. 16 '77 1yr.

JOB PRINTING

OF EVERY DESRIPTION

EXECUTED PROMPTLY

AT THE COLUMBIAN OFFICE

BLANK MORTGAGES for sale cheap at the COLUMBIAN Office.

GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP.

THOROUGHLY CURES DISEASES OF THE SKIN, BEAUTIFIES THE COMPLEXION, PREVENTS AND REMEDIES RHEUMATISM AND GOUT, HEALS SORES AND ABRASIONS OF THE CUTICLE AND COUNTERACTS CONTAGION.

This Standard External Remedy for Eruptions, Sores and Injuries of the Skin, not only REMOVES FROM THE COMPLEXION ALL BLEMISHES arising from local impurities of the blood and obstruction of the pores, but also those produced by the sun and wind, such as tan and freckles. It renders the CUTICLE MARVELOUSLY CLEAR, SMOOTH and PLIANT, and being a WHOLESOME BEAUTIFIER is far preferable to any cosmetic.

ALL THE REMEDIAL ADVANTAGES OF SULPHUR BATHS are insured BY THE USE OF *Glenn's Sulphur Soap,* which in addition to its purifying effects, remedies and PREVENTS RHEUMATISM and GOUT.

It also DISINFECTS CLOTHING and LINEN and PREVENTS DISEASES COMMUNICATED BY CONTACT with the PERSON.

IT DISSOLVES DANDRUFF, prevents baldness, and retards grayness of the hair.

Physicians speak of it in high terms.

Prices—25 and 50 Cents per Cake; per Box (3 Cakes), 60c. and $1.20.

N. B.—The 50 cent cakes are triple the size of those at 25 cents.

"HILL'S HAIR AND WHISKER DYE,"
Black or Brown, 50 Cents.

C. N. CRITTENTON, Prop'r, 7 Sixth Av., N.Y.
Oct. 26, '76.-1y.

ALBRECHT & CO.

GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT

PIANOS.

The ALBRECHT & Co. PIANOS are first-class in every respect, being considered the leading Philadelphia make by musicians and competent judges. Through their extensive facilities, MESSRS. ALBRECHT & Co. are enabled to turn out instruments that are not surpassed anywhere, and still sell them at prices within the reach of all. No Piano is permitted to leave their factory unless satisfactory to the most minute particular, hence their guarantee of five years is a thing of value. All late improvements of importance are found in these instruments.

MESSRS. ALBRECHT & Co. have received the most flattering Testimonials from L. M. GOTTSCHALK, FRANZ ABT, GUSTAVE SATTER, J. F. HIMMELSBACH, WILLIAM WOLSIEFFER and many other eminent artists, besides being able to refer to thousands of private purchasers, schools, seminaries, societies and teachers.

Pianos conscientiously selected per orders by mail, carefully packed and shipped safely to any part of the world.

Send for further particulars as to references, prices and terms, address,

ALBRECHT & CO.

610 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

Apl4. 1876.-1y.

MORRIS MICHEL,

PRACTICAL PIANO MAKER, TUNER AND REPAIRER.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FIRST CLASS PIANOS AND ORGANS FOR SALE. SECOND HAND PIANOS TAKEN IN EXCHANGE. ORDER BY MAIL PROMPTLY EXECUTED.
Dec1, 76-1y

GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.
NEWSPAPER
ADVERTISING AGENTS

Receive Advertisements for this paper, at their office, 607 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

T. D. Kellogg's Advts.

EXCELSIOR

PRINTING INK CO.,

BEST AND CHEAPEST

PRINTING INK IN THE MARKET,

Barclay St., NEW YORK.

Aug. 11, 76.-48w k

BUSINESS CARDS,
VISITING CARDS,
LETTER HEADS,
BILL HEADS,
POSTERS, &C., &C.,

Neatly and promptly printed at the COLUMBIAN Office.

BLANK NOTES, with or without exemptions for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office.

RAIL ROAD TIME TABLES

PHILADELPHIA AND READING ROAD

ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS.

May 21, 1876.

TRAINS LEAVE RUPERT AS FOLLOWS (SUNDAY EXCEPTE
For New York, Philadelphia, Reading, Pottsville Tamaqua, &c., 11,53 a. m
For Catawissa, 11,53 a. m. 5,47 and 7,56 p. m.
For Williamsport, 6,28 6,54 a. m. and 4,06 p. m.

TRAINS FOR RUPERT LEAVE AS FOLLOWS, (SUNDAY EXCEPTED.)
Leave New York, 8,45 a. m.
Leave Philadelphia, 9,15 a. m.
Leave Reading, 11,30 a. m., Pottsville, 12,15 p. m. and Tamaqua, 1,25 p. m.
Leave Catawissa, 6,20 6,55 a. m. and 4,00 p. m.
Leave Williamsport 9,20 a.m, 12,00 m. and 5,00 p. m.
Passengers arrive from New York and Philadelphia go through without change of cars.

J. E. WOOTTEN,
General Manager.
C. G. HANCOCK,
General Ticket Agent.
Jan. 14, 1876-tf.

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY.

On and after November 20th, 1875, trains will leave SUNBURY as follows:

NORTHWARD.

Erie Mail 5.20 a. m., arrive Elmira.....11.50 a. m.
" Canandaigua... 3.25 p. m
" Rochester..... 8.15 "
" Niagara..... 9 40 "
Renovo accommodation 11.10 a. m. arrive Williamsport 12.55 p. m.
Elmira Mail 4.15 a. m., arrive Elmira 10.20 a. m.
Buffalo Express 7.15 a. m. arrive Buffalo 8.50 a. m

SOUTHWARD.

Buffalo Express 2.50 a. m. arrive Harrisburg 4.50 a. m
" Baltimore 8.40 "
Elmira Mail 11.15 a. m., arrive Harrisburg 1.50 p. m
" Washington 10.50 "
" Baltimore 6.30 "
" Washington 8.30 "
Harrisburg accommodation 8.40 p. m. arrive Harrisburg 10.50 p. m.
arrive Baltimore 2.25 a. m
" Washington 6.13 "
Erie Mail 12.55 a. m. arrive Harrisburg 3.05 a. m.
" Baltimore 8.40 "
" Washington 10.35 "
All daily except Sunday.

D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agen
A. J. CASSATT, General Manage

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD.

BLOOMSBURG DIVISION.

Time-Table No. 39, Takes effect at 4:30 A. M

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 22 1875.

NORTH. p.m.	p.m.	a.m.	STATIONS.	SOUTH. a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
8 05	3 58	9 48	.....Scranton.....	9 38	2 20	6 25
8 00	3 51	9 43	.....Bellevue.....	9 48	2 25	6 30
7 55	3 49	9 38	.....Taylorville...	9 53	2 31	6 35
7 46	3 42	9 31	.....Lackawanna....	10 00	2 38	6 43
7 40	3 37	9 25	.....Pittston.....	10 06	2 46	6 49
7 33	3 32	9 20	..West Pittston...	10 11	2 52	6 55
7 27	3 27	9 15	.....Wyoming.....	10 16	2 58	7 01
7 22	3 23	9 11	.....Maltby.....	10 20	3 04	7 06
7 18	3 19	9 05	.....Bennetts.....	10 23	3 07	7 11
7 15	3 17	9 05	.....Kingston.....	10 27	3 10	7 15
7 15	3 17	9 05	.....Kingston.....	10 27	3 17	7 25
7 07	3 12	8 59	.....Plymouth June.	10 32	3 22	7 35
7 03	3 09	8 56	.....Plymouth.....	10 35	3 27	7 40
6 58	3 04	8 51	.....Avondale.....	10 40	3 32	7 48
6 54	3 01	8 48	.....Nanticoke.....	10 44	3 37	7 53
6 45	2 54	8 41	..Hunlock's Creek..	10 52	3 45	8 05
6 39	2 42	8 30	....Shickshinny....	11 05	4 00	8 25
6 15	2 20	8 19	....Hick's Ferry...	11 17	4 15	8 45
6 09	2 25	8 14	....Beach Haven...	11 23	4 21	8 55
6 02	2 19	8 08	.....Berwick.....	11 29	4 29	9 05
5 55	2 13	8 02	.....Briar Creek...	11 36	4 37	9 50
5 52	2 10	7 58	....Willow Grove...	11 39	4 41	9 55
5 48	2 06	7 53	.....Lime Ridge....	11 43	4 46	9 01
5 40	1 58	7 46	.....Espy.....	11 51	4 55	9 08
5 34	1 53	7 40	.....Bloomsburg....	11 57	5 02	9 40
5 28	1 48	7 35	.....Rupert.....	12 2	5 08	9 45
5 23	1 43	7 30	Catawissa Bridge.	12 07	5 14	9 52
5 20	1 40	7 26	..Clark's Switch..	12 10	5 20	9 55
5 03	1 25	7 11	.....Danville.....	12 25	5 38	9 25
4 55	1 19	7 04	.....Chulas y.....	12 32	5 47	9 40
4 50	1 15	7 0	.....Cameron.....	12 36	5 52	9 47